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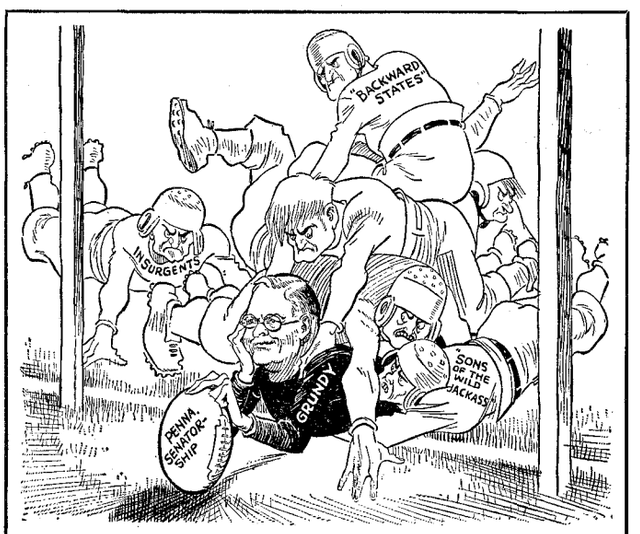
TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

A GRUDGING SENATE SEATS "UNCLE JOE" GRUNDY

GRINNING AT HIS FOES, a short, white-haired, red-faced man sits complacently in the United States Senate while a storm of denunciation rages about his head. After three hours of it he rises and walks to the Vice-President's desk, where he is sworn in as the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, and then takes his official seat, thus becoming a colleague of those who have been assailing him. It is Senator Joseph R. Grundy now—the same "Old Joe," "Uncle Joe," and "king of the tariff lobbyists" who soared into page-one prominence a few weeks ago by fighting back at the Caraway lobby-investigating committee. His blunt reference to "backward" States of the South and West created a stormy scene on that occasion, but it was mild compared with the tempest that developed when Mr. Grundy, no longer the "back-door fixer," came marching into the Senate armed with credentials of appointment as a Pennsylvania Senator. Apparently he enjoyed every minute of that debate of December 12, for Carlisle Bargeron, of the Washington *Post*, tells us:



HE SHOULD WORRY!

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"He came in grinning, did 'Old Joe' Grundy, and he went out the same way. He grinned all through the more than three hours of pyrotechnic display, and at times he laughed outright. It was as if he said, 'Well, the joke is certainly not on me.'

"No one ever walked into the body more quietly or more unobtrusively, and yet the effect was that to the wild colts of the Western prairies, when an express train rushes past. The coalitionists kicked up, brayed, and raced all over the lot, and explained until they were blue in the face why it was not just the thing to do to kick Grundy out, as they had done to his less fortunate fellow citizen, William S. Vare."

Vare, Republican leader of Philadelphia, had been barred by the Senate a few days before because of his expenditure of $785,000 to win the Senatorial nomination in May, 1926. Senator Nye, Republican, North Dakota, we read, served notice on Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania that he would fight the appointment of any man connected with the "Mellon-Fisher-Grundy machine." Governor Fisher promptly accepted the challenge by appointing Mr. Grundy, with the understanding that he would be a candidate in next May's primary for the unexpired balance of the Vare term, ending in March, 1933. Thus the Senate found itself facing the issue of accepting or rejecting the President of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, the man who had told proudly how during more than thirty years of lobbying he had helped raise millions of dollars for the Republican party, and had fought unrelentingly for high tariff walls as the bulwark of the country's prosperity. A bitter joke, perhaps, but here he was.

The debate revolved about the Nye resolution to exclude Grundy, of which the principal clause was:

"In the same campaign in which William S. Vare and his ticket were found by a Senate committee to have expended $785,000 to win nominations, another ticket in opposition to the nomination of the said Vare and in support of the nomination of the said Fisher for Governor of Pennsylvania, expended $1,804,979, or nearly three times as much."

Supporting his resolution, Senator Nye said he could not see "how the Senate can accept the appointment made by $2,000,000 Fisher," and that "instead of an election in Pennsylvania, the primary in 1926 was an auction sale."

Then Mr. Grundy heard himself lashed by Senator after Senator. "I think the Senate should remind itself," said Senator Cutting, Republican, New Mexico, "that this man has boasted that during his whole public career he has been engaged in the collection of campaign contributions for national campaigns, collected from large business interests, with the implied promise that those interests would, after election, receive hundredfold the value of the contributions made. . . . If Vare is not a Senator from Pennsylvania, then on what theory can the Senate hold that Mr. Fisher is Governor of Pennsylvania to-day?"

"I think," said Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, "the action of Governor Fisher in appointing him becomes a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. He has disgraced the office he holds. He has made an ass of himself." "But," the Insurgent chief went on, "there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Governor of Pennsylvania from making a damned fool of himself." Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, said that "what Grundy probably suffers from is a perverted mind, but that is not his fault. He apparently holds honestly the

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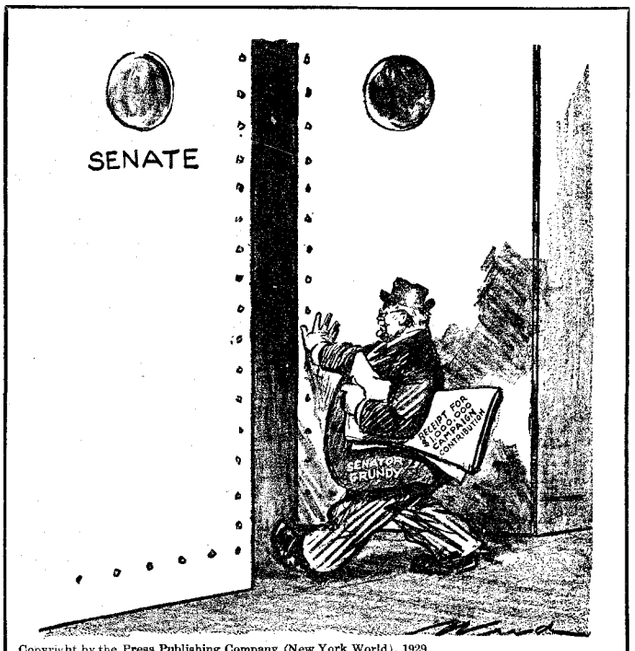
strange views he has exprest." Senator Swanson, Democrat, Virginia, voiced the views of many Senators when he said: "I am not willing to set any precedent for ousting a Senatorial appointee on the ground that the Governor who named him was illegally elected. We have no right to go behind the returns. To do so would be a dangerous thing."

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, explaining that he felt constrained to vote to seat Mr. Grundy, declared: "But the appointment of this man, Mr. President, is an insult to the Senate." Speaking directly to Mr. Grundy, he went on: "It is an insult to the States of the West whom Grundy assailed. It is an insult to every right-thinking person in the United States."

Not a word of defense was spoken in Mr. Grundy's behalf, Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, who stood sponsor for the appointee, contenting himself with a statement of Mr. Grundy's



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"BACK-DOOR JOE" GOES IN THE FRONT WAY

—Weed in the New York *Evening World.*

constitutional right to the seat. Finally, Senator Nye altered his resolution to prevent Mr. Grundy from "retaining" his seat; the resolution was referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee, and the Senate, without a record vote, accepted the new member. Because of the committee's inability to obtain a quorum, say Washington dispatches, the determination of Mr. Grundy's right to his seat was postponed until after the Christmas recess. A contest is certain, it is said, for Senator Nye served notice that he will demand a vote on his resolution by the Senate.

By the seating of Mr. Grundy Pennsylvania is granted full representation in the Senate for the first time since March, 1927. On the following day—Friday, the 13th—Senator Grundy cast his first vote, to hold up the tariff bill in favor of the tax-cut measure. He "felt like a cat in a strange garret," he said, to be sitting on the Senate floor after so many years of looking down upon it from the galleries. He was not resentful of the attacks made upon him in the Senate, he told reporters. The Senators were entitled to speak their minds, and he would make no reply to the attacks.

Senator Grundy is a Quaker and a bachelor, the correspondents tell us. Sixty-seven years old, he has been a power in politics for more than thirty years, chiefly as a supporter of the late Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, but never has he sought office. The only public post he has ever held is his present one of member of the Borough Council of Bristol, Pennsylvania, where the worsted mill he inherited from his father is situated. Educated in the Camden, New Jersey, public schools, he attended Swarthmore College, and then went to work for his father. His farm home, where he lives with his sister, is one of the show places of that section of the State. Altho his personal fortune is estimated at $25,000,000, his dress is plain and he wears no jewelry—even his watch chain is of leather. In 1913, at Harrisburg, we are told, he opposed child labor and compensation and other welfare legislation. He is credited with having had an important part in bringing about the nomination of President Harding.

An avalanche of editorial comment sweeps the country as Senator Grundy starts upon his new duties. Words bitter and words laudatory roll from the editorial pens. Some papers attack Governor Fisher for a "shameful" appointment. Others praise him for accepting the Senate's "challenge" and berate Senator Nye for his "unconstitutional" tactics. Many dailies denounce Mr. Grundy, but defend his Constitutional right to the seat; still others not only defend his right to it, but laud his "courage, frankness, and sincerity," and it is plain that he has won the sympathy of more than one editor by fighting back when the Caraway committee had him on the grill. In the stream of editorials many cross-currents of political and economic thought are apparent.

Turning first to the editorials which denounce the Grundy appointment—and these would seem to be in the majority—we find a plenitude of bitter and scathing phrases. "That was a most shameful and disgraceful appointment," declares the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.), characterizing the action as "an insult to the citizenry, to the Senate, to honesty in government, and to patriotism." Grundy's presence in the Senate, *The Bee* goes on, "carries with it the stink of corruption and the shameful political debasement of a great State." Similarly, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) asserts that Governor Fisher "has insulted the Senate and affronted national sentiment." and the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) describes the appointment as "a shock to the country."

To the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.) "the strange case presents a new way to buy a Senate seat: Buy a governorship and appoint the Senator." Under the caption "The Shame of Pennsylvania," the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) says, "Pennsylvania has sent some very bad actors to the Senate. . . . But it has never before sunk so low as to elevate the chief lobbyist who has no higher moral perceptions than to avow that he has spent months in Washington, to see that contributors got 'their money back,' and then some." The Columbus *Enquirer-Sun* (Dem.) thinks "it will be interesting to see whether Senator Grundy will be as insolent as was Joe Grundy, head lobbyist of Pennsylvania's predatory tariff pirates," and the Camden *Post* (Ind. Rep.) says that "the only hope left, admittedly a slim one, is that Grundy may be persuaded to look upon the nation in a different light, that he may be brought to realize that the public welfare is paramount—and not the welfare of those for whom he has served as a lobbyist."

Other papers, while applauding Governor Fisher's defiance of the Senate, nevertheless deplore the appointment.

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) captions its editorial "Good Joke All Around," but it can find no reason for praising Mr. Grundy's appointment:

"To the extent that the lobby-investigating committee's excursions into non-lobbying matters has brought about popular sympathy for the committee's victims, the appointment of Mr. Grundy is a good joke on those Senators who sought to knock Grundyism galley-west by asking its titular exponent brutal questions.

"However, there are other jokes in the situation. One of them is likely to be on good government, because, after all that can be said of the invasion of individuals' rights by the Caraway

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committee, the fact remains that Grundy's principal qualification for being a Senator is a record as the cold fixer in politics for Pennsylvania industrialists."

"In so far as the appointment of Mr. Grundy represents the determination of Pennsylvanians not to be dictated to by outsiders," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "one can look upon it with some sympathy. But if one looks beyond the resentment aroused by the Caraway committee to the appointment itself, it can only be described as one of the worst appointments in American history." *The World* continues:

"Joseph R. Grundy incarnates the political system against which enlightened leaders of both parties, and of every shade of opinion, have been fighting for generations. He is the unreserved exponent of the use of money in politics for the direct financial benefit of the contributors of the money. In sending him to the Senate by appointment, Governor Fisher and his partners, the Mellons, have proclaimed their utter contempt for the whole movement in the last thirty years to raise the standards of public life. Thus if the Democratic-Insurgent coalition through its agent the Caraway committee overreached itself, the Old Guard has in its turn overreached itself. Senator Grundy of Pennsylvania will be worth thousands and thousands of votes to the Democrats and insurgents next fall. Senator Grundy of Pennsylvania will embarrass and demoralize the Republican Old Guard.

"Nobody has more reason to be disturbed than Mr. Hoover. For Mr. Grundy comes to the Senate as the appointee of the machine in which his own Secretary of the Treasury is the most conspicuous personage. Thus Mr. Hoover has had imposed upon him the greatest political liability of his Administration through the consent of one of his own Cabinet officers.

"It would not be surprizing, therefore, if Mr. Hoover soon came to the conclusion that Mr. Mellon had outlived his usefulness."

"It will be long," agrees the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.), "before the Republican party feels the last of this blunder." That Mr. Grundy "emerges at last as the real boss of his State, the real successor to Penrose" is the view of the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.). "It now comes home to the country at large that the 'king of the tariff lobby' is the king of Pennsylvania politics." "Grundy gives the Democrats the best issue in years," declares the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and a Pennsylvania paper, the Uniontown *News-Standard* (Dem.) captions its editorial, "We Thank You, Governor," because of the chance it sees of electing William B. Wilson, Democratic aspirant to the Senate seat, in the 1930 election.

Turning to the other side, we find many editors praising both Fisher and Grundy. Others ignore the men to defend the Constitutional question involved. Thus the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) offers "congratulations to Pennsylvania on choosing for its Senator the second-best man who could be found in the State," and it goes on to say that "the best of all, for the sake of the high Constitutional principle involved, would have been William S. Vare."

"Like President Cleveland," says the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.), "Senator Grundy may be loved for the enemies he has made. His reputation will be enhanced by comparison with some of the progressive stalwarts from those 'backward' States whose political amnesia has caused them to forget they were elected on a Republican ticket." "In no better way," asserts the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "could a great State throw back in the face of an arrogant political coalition an assertion of the rights of its people, and a defiance of the methods and acts by which this political coalition has assumed to set itself and thus the Senate, above the government of any commonwealth." A Pennsylvania view of the coalition is given us by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) in an editorial titled, "Now Give Us a Rest":

"Now that every Senatorial mud-slinger has enjoyed himself to the full, may we be permitted to suggest to Norris, Caraway, Wheeler, and Company that they give us a rest? Pennsylvania is entitled to make her own choice of Senators. She will proceed to nominate in May and elect in November. The primaries will be open to all comers, and Mr. Grundy, by force of circumstances, will be a candidate. The present outlook is that he will not have serious opposition. The people of Pennsylvania will do as they please without the advice of the tariff-smashers of the Norris persuasion, whose narrow-mindedness and vindictiveness refuse to acknowledge that not only agriculture, but industry, is entitled to adequate protection."

Another Philadelphia newspaper, *The Evening Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.), believes "Mr. Grundy will prove a competent Senator," but the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), agreeing with the New York *World*, whose views it quotes, fears the appointment

MR. GRUNDY'S SAFEST SENATORIAL TOGA

—Rose in the Boston *Herald*.

will be "the beginning of a prolonged, costly, and doubtful war." Praise of Senator Grundy is voiced by the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The Upper House is at present ruled by a coalition of groups which do not agree on anything except the hope of temporary political advantage, which live by trading views and votes. To such a Senate Mr. Grundy, the stedfast Quaker, ought to be a real acquisition."

"Grundy's philosophy is deplorable from our point of view," comments the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), "but it possesses the merit of being brazenly sincere." "As a Senator whose sun rises and sets in Pennsylvania," says the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), "he may need watching, to see that other States get their share of national attention, but as an individual he is refreshing." W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* (Ind. Rep.), declares that "Grundy has all the makings of the best Senator sent to Congress since the direct election amendment went into effect." And thus the Birmingham *News* (Ind. Dem.):

"Good luck to 'Uncle Joe'! Politically, this newspaper differs with him sharply and fundamentally. Personally, we have high admiration for his strangely appealing qualities."

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SAYING "NO" TO "NO NEUTRALITY"

THE KELLOGG PACT "IS A WAR PACT," "not a peace pact," says Senator Borah. It is a war pact, he explains, if the British are right in concluding "there can be no more neutrals" in future wars, because the Kellogg pact would line up all the other nations against the aggressor. True, this view of the Kellogg pact appearing in a British official memorandum, or "White Paper," does seem far-fetched to the Senator himself. And so it does, apparently, to most of our newspapers. Our State Department gives the correspondents to understand that it sees nothing in the Kellogg pact to change our traditional views of neutrality and neutral rights. And from London comes the assurance of the British Foreign Office that its White Paper was directed entirely at members of the League of Nations, and has nothing to do with the United States. The trouble arises, so a New York *World* Washington correspondent tells us, because this British farewell to neutrals has stirred up all our "isolationists" again, and at the very time, too, when our final adherence to the World Court is awaiting some action, and the big naval conference is ready to assemble next month. So we find various editors introducing their discussion of the "no neutrality" idea with the observation that this is a most unfortunate time for the MacDonald government to issue such a controversial document.

The recent outburst from Senator Borah and others is characterized by the writer of the New York *World* dispatch as "the first storm-warning from the die-hard camp":

"Mr. Borah threatens to complicate the World Court fight whenever Mr. Hoover submits the Root formula for ratification by a general assault on the whole Administration policy of concerting with the other Powers under the peace pact. He and the other League foes think the Hoover doctrine is only another form of a League of Nations, implying recourse to every kind of pressure save force of arms.

"They had no idea when the Kellogg treaty was ratified that it would ever be used as a basis for erecting what Mr. Borah calls 'unauthorized machinery' for enforcing it. They contend the nations have no right to concert together, either to judge when the treaty is being jeopardized or to take action of any sort against any Powers that fail to keep the peace.

"By their reasoning it is up to each nation to decide whether it is justified in breaking the pact, or for the others to remain passively acquiescent. Therefore, they hold, the old conceptions of neutrals and neutral rights at sea remain unchanged.

"A violent clash between the 'Hoover doctrine' and the isolationist element of the Republican party is inevitable. It will break out in full force when the World Court comes back to the Senate for final ratification."

The British White Paper was issued, London and Washington correspondents agree, primarily to reassure England about the consequences that might follow the Government's signing the optional clause of the World Court charter, letting England in for compulsory arbitration of justiciable disputes. The now-famous "no neutrals" phrase appears in a section of this document printed as follows in an Associated Press dispatch in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"If His Majesty's government comply with their obligations under those instruments [League of Nations and Kellogg pact] there are only two conditions under which they could be involved in war: first, where a State has attacked them in violation of one or both of those instruments, and, second, if they were engaged in a belligerent action in fulfilment of Article 16 of the Covenant against a covenant-breaking State.

"Conditions which might produce a justifiable dispute between this country as a belligerent and another member of the League as a neutral would not exist. Either the other members of the League would fulfil their obligations under Article 16, in which case we should not require to effect any interference in their commerce, or if they did not, and such interference on our part therefore became necessary, they would have no ground on which to protest against our action. In other words, as between members of the League there can be no neutral rights because there can be no neutrals."

The British argument is welcomed by the Syracuse *Post-Standard* as "the beginning of a practical effort to fortify the influence of the Peace pact and the World Court." With something of the same idea in mind the Brooklyn *Eagle* points out that our leadership on behalf of the pact—as demonstrated in the case of Russia and China—would make it difficult for us to "insist upon supplying an aggressor nation with war materials."

But Mr. MacDonald has "pulled a boner," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which thinks he should have realized the virtue of silence with the London naval conference approaching and the Senate about to act on the World Court Protocol. And on general principles, the Boston *Globe* and the New York *World* think that the time is far from ripe to discuss this question of the application of the Kellogg pact. As the Boston paper puts it:

"No hurry is needed for the evolution of its values and applications. Time will bring forth the relation which it bears to freedom of the seas, and experience will mature understanding of the proper courses which interested governments should pursue in codifying international law."

Senator Borah's statement runs in part as follows:

"I disagree with Mr. MacDonald in the construction which he places upon the Kellogg pact with reference to neutrals, as I stated to him when he was in the United States. I am at a loss to understand why we are maintaining and continuing huge navies if the Kellogg pact has settled all matters with reference to the use of the sea. I think the best evidence of the belief that the peace pact has removed all question of the rights of neutrals at sea would be a drastic reduction of armaments.

"If the British interpretation of the Kellogg pact means that henceforth there shall be no neutrals, it necessarily follows that we and all the other signatories become belligerents. Under these circumstances the pact is misnamed. It is not a peace pact. It is a war pact."

In agreement with Mr. Borah we find the New York *Herald Tribune*, Hartford *Courant*, and Springfield *Republican*. Speaking of the Kellogg pact, the Massachusetts daily says:

"In a legal sense the document is vague. It permits defensive war, by a general understanding, but it does not define offensive war; it does not even define war. It gives no criteria by which to determine when military operations are hostile acts and when they are friendly measures for the policing of another country. It does not oblige the signatories to intervene for the enforcement of peace, and it certainly does not abrogate the right of a sovereign State to remain neutral in a war in which it is not involved."

It is the belief of the Chicago *Tribune* that the Senate's interpretation of the Kellogg pact when confirming it "deliberately excluded any implied obligation to enforce observance of the treaty upon any signatory or any responsibility for its observance by any government to save our own."

But this view is not absolutely universal. Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, who opposed the Kellogg Treaty when it was before the Senate, holds that it would be a point of national honor for us to decide in any case which nation is the aggressor, and, so deciding, "we place ourselves under the terms of war with the country considered guilty of the violation of the pact." The New Haven *Journal-Courier* quotes from several speeches of former Secretary Kellogg and comes to the conclusion that Mr. Kellogg while admitting that the treaty releases signatories from "their obligations" to the violating State, the United States itself will never use military force, so "he seems at least to have committed the nation to a policy of economic hostility, a hostility by embargo of manufactures, ammunition, funds, even food, despite Mr. Hoover's latter proposals":

"As much seems to be inferred in Mr. Stimson's warning to the Russians and Chinese that their 'credit' with the rest of the world would heavily depend upon their deportment in the Manchurian crisis. Taking the matter by and large, Mr. Borah's fears seem very well grounded. The only wonder is that he has not begun to feel them earlier, say at the time he was supporting the treaty in the Senate."

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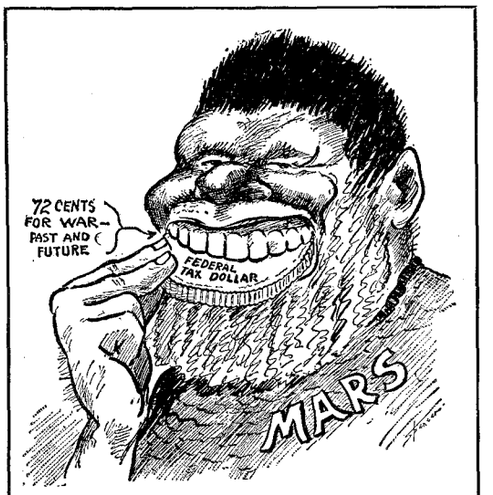
WAR'S BITE OF THE TAXPAYER'S DOLLAR

THE STAGGERING COST OF WAR is again brought sharply home to the consciousness of men by President Hoover's budget message, when he reveals that nearly three-fourths of the $3,830,445.231, to be spent by Uncle Sam in the fiscal year 1930-31, will go to pay for past wars and wars that may occur in the future. Wars, in the name of the Army and Navy, pensions and war debts, claim 72 cents out of every dollar paid by the taxpayer into the United States Treasury. Of the remaining 28 cents, 13 are to be spent for social aids and subsidies, including provisions for public health and education, 8 for keeping the machinery of government running, and 7 for fiscal affairs. The outlay for past wars and for national defense totals $2,773,213,283.

To the humanitarian arguments against war these figures add an impressive economic force, many of our editors agree. But others warn us that, while impressive, they are likely to be misleading if interpreted too sweepingly. They do not, we are told, justify pacifist arguments against adequate preparedness for national defense.

"These figures present a striking justification for such a peace movement as that under way for the limitation and possible reduction of naval armaments," notes the Kansas City *Star*, which adds: "The cost of past wars must be paid. The cost of the world's defensive establishments can be reduced if the leading Powers agree on a lower basis of relative armaments and other defensive factors." "War is an expensive folly for all mankind," comments the Albany *Evening News*.



THE BIG BITE
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

"Not only is the economic welfare of future generations of Americans at stake with the cause of disarmament, but that of Americans to-day feeling the burden of taxation is vitally to be affected by the fate of the world movement for lessened armaments," remarks the Asheville *Times*, which quotes in support of its point the following sentences from President Hoover's message to Congress:

"Upon the conference shortly to be held in London will depend such moderation as we can make in naval expenditure. If we shall be compelled to undertake naval construction which would appear to be necessary if no international agreement can be completed, we shall be committed during the next six years to a construction expenditure of upward of $1,200,000,000 besides the necessary further increase in costs for annual upkeep."

Says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, discussing the items of the budget figures for national defense:

"The War and Navy departments, the fighting arms, together require $847,018,858, an increase over last year of $21,504,834. It is eleven years now since we won the war to end war, and more than a year since we signed the Kellogg treaty renouncing war. So arises an interesting question: If preparation for war now costs nearly $850,000,000 a year, and the cost increases $20,000,000 a year, what would it have cost if we had not eleven years ago abolished war, and one year ago renounced it?"

This steady upward climb of preparedness cost, notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, has continued "despite Leagues, World Courts, Locarnos, and arbitration and conciliation pacts." Nor is the situation peculiar to the United States. "The world's yearly armament bill is $4,300,000,000, and there are more men under arms to-day than ever before," the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* reminds us; and it uses these facts as text for the following editorial on "The Fallacy of Preparedness":

"If preparedness for war is the best assurance for peace, there ought not, in the present circumstances, be the sign of disturbance on the horizon. Informed opinion, however, does not entertain that happy conviction. The tremendous land armies of Europe, in the judgment of Lloyd George, for example, point inevitably to war. Other men of comparable authority join in that prediction. They speak from tragic experience, these European publicists.

"The fallacy that preparedness for war is a preventive of war was written into the records in 1914. No country was ever so thoroughly prepared for war as was Germany in that year. Prepared, as it was said, 'to the last button.' But, the great German military machine did not prevent war. The head of England's peace-loving Liberal Government at that time, Prime Minister Asquith, had warningly declared that an armed world is a fighting world. The prophecy was fulfilled at incalculable cost. That judgment is as sound to-day as when uttered.

"We all want peace. How can we get it? Preparedness for war has been tried and found wanting. Some other way must be attempted. Our Government, under the leadership of Mr. Hoover, and Great Britain, under the leadership of Mr. MacDonald, are striving for peace by reduction of armaments. They may fail. Certainly there are hazards in such an experiment. But Mr. MacDonald, in fervid eloquence, has avowed his readiness to take risks in the cause of peace. A world impoverished in many instances by the terrible expenditures in preparedness for war is ready, we believe, to follow this leadership."

Turning to those papers that warn us against hasty and superficial conclusions based on the budget figures, we are reminded that more than $2,000,000,000 of the amount allotted to Mars is due to past wars, while the sum charged against present military and naval needs is only $719,089,388. Of this item the Washington *Evening Star* says:

"To begin with, a $719,089,388 budget for existing national defense works out at roundly six dollars per capita of the Republic's 120,000,000 men, women, and children. National defense is often, and quite appropriately, called national life insurance. It will hardly be contended that six dollars a head is an inordinate premium for the country to pay for insurance against damage or destruction by potential foes—either from within or from without."

And "there is another side to the 'past-and-future-wars' medal," the same Washington daily goes on to say:

"All responsible American military authorities now alive, from General Pershing down, and historians of the past as well, agree that the United States has been plunged into all of its wars, from the Revolution to the World War, hideously unprepared. It is the joint judgment of all these authorities that our wars were unnecessarily prolonged and correspondingly costlier in both life and treasure, because the Government was unable to wage them more effectively.

"The $759,799,895 earmarked in President Hoover's budget digest for 'veterans of former wars' tells its own tragic story, just as it depicts our gratitude to the men who perpetuated the Union and their progeny who 'kept it safe for democracy' eleven years ago.

"The way to guard against the future steady increases in pensions to 'veterans of former wars,' is to see that never again will American soldiers and sailors be called upon to fight in a state of organized unreadiness.

"The people sympathize cordially with President Hoover's recommendation that Congress 'consider earnestly how by prudent action' the defense budget can be curtailed."

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CANADA'S CURRENCY GRIEVANCE AGAINST US

SUMMING UP CERTAIN REASONS why Canadians do not like the United States as much as they might, a Canadian writer in *The New Republic* sets down the rather general feeling that "the United States is squeezing Canada." Then he goes on to enumerate several situations which seem to some Canadians proof of the squeezing attitude. Here is one of them: "Altho Canadian money is practically at par in New York (being on this day that I write at a discount of only one thirty-second of 1 per cent.), and altho American money is accepted unhesitatingly in Canada, American storekeepers and hotels, and even American banks, discount the Canadian tourist's money at from 2 to 10 per cent." Resentment over the situation has been recognized by our Federal Reserve Board, notes the Detroit *Free Press* on the Canadian border. It learns from the Washington dispatches that the Board "is considering a plan whereby member banks would guarantee the acceptance of Canadian currency at not more than one per cent. discount, which is estimated as the cost of reshipment." Observing that "some such arrangement is long overdue," the Detroit daily offers this comment:

"Along the border Canadian money passes freely at its face value; but further south in this country, Canadians have at times been gouged 15 or 20 per cent. for changing their funds into American currency, when the international exchange rate justified no such outrageous charge. The resentment this causes in Canada, where American money is always welcome, can easily be imagined.

"The banks are not the real offenders. The stick-up men are the merchants and traders in parts remote from the border, who either are ignorant of the fact that intrinsically Canadian money is worth quite as much as ours, or deliberately take advantage of visitors from a neighboring and friendly country. They should be educated out of that.

"The international exchange rate between Canadian and American funds fluctuates with the balance of trade. Canadians know this.

"They are quite as willing to accept the legitimate discount on their money, when it falls below American money, as they are to take the premium when the Canadian dollar goes above the American dollar, as it occasionally does. They are justified in expecting reciprocal treatment for themselves and their currency when they come to the United States. The Federal Reserve Board is wise to recognize their resentment at the denial of this courtesy; and it is to be hoped that its efforts to remove the cause of it will be effective."

FREEING PHILIPPINES TO TAX THEM

THAT "FOOTBALL OF AMERICAN POLITICS," Philippine independence, will be tossed out for another Congressional booting during the next two months, but this time, many observers believe, it has a better chance to be carried over the goal line. Strong sentiment is developing in Congress, particularly in the Senate, we read, for giving the islands their freedom. Unlike other occasions, however, when this question has come to the fore, the chief motivating force is not unselfishness and "antiimperialism," but rather economic expediency. The Philippines to-day send their products to the United States duty free. If the islands were an independent nation, those products would be taxed. Therefore, the Washington correspondents tell us, Western legislators want to cast the islands adrift in order to slap a tariff on their products, and thus eliminate what they consider a threat to the agricultural interests of their States. Democrats favor independence for the islands in accordance with party promises. To quote a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Indications are that when the time comes for a vote, the coalition, composed of Western Republicans and the Democratic minority, will be found battling for a common cause. It is understood that Senators and Representatives from the farm States, who contend that the importation duty-free of sugar, coconut oil, and other products from the Philippines is a menace to agriculture on the Pacific coast and in the Middle West, are determined to seek a solution by setting the islands free."

Another dispatch to *The Times* indicates how Congressmen hitherto opposed to Philippine independence are changing their views:

"Representative Strong of Kansas, a Republican, who heretofore has been opposed to Philippine independence, took the floor to announce, after referring to the Philippines, that he now was in favor of 'bidding them good-by and godspeed.'

"He contended that the islands were a liability to the United States, and said that in his present opinion he was in accord with the movement for independence.

"Representative Strong was continuing when Representative Garner of Texas, the Democratic floor leader, jumped to his feet to ask the former opponent of Philippine independence if he would be willing to help draft and put through Congress the proper measure to free the islands of American rule. 'Yes,' answered Representative Strong promptly. 'Then the Philippines should be free within a year,' declared the Democratic floor leader."

The matter will soon come to a head, for in January the

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Who was the real St. Nicholas? (p. 21).
2. What are the perils of dyeing the hair? (p. 31).
3. What Cabinet member is an expert amateur cook? (p. 39).
4. What two new cities is the Greek Government about to build? (p. 13).
5. Where is Lindbergh Cave? (p. 32).
6. What are the causes of prison riots? (p. 19).
7. What is the biggest business in the world? (p. 27).
8. What does Sothern call "the center of the stage"? (p. 18).
9. What is the new argument for freeing the Philippines? (p. 8).
10. In what section of the country is railroad passenger business least profitable? (p. 42).
11. Did Santa Claus visit Soviet Russia? (p. 20).
12. Which is the last of the great Allied nations to return to a gold basis? (p. 42).
13. What former French Premier adopted a dozen orphan girls? (p. 14).
14. Does cold or heat kill more people in winter? (p. 28).
15. Why are the mouths and jaws of mankind becoming narrower? (p. 41).
16. What is the greatest factor in the reform of a convict? (p. 19).
17. What tariff lobbyist recently became a Senator? (p. 3).
18. Explain the chemical process used in making movie films. (p. 30).
19. How many cents of the American taxpayer's dollar go to pay for war? (p. 7).
20. Is temperance making headway in England and Wales? (p. 20).
21. What is the latest theory of volcanoes? (p. 28).
22. How is the Canadian tourist "gouged" in the United States? (p. 8).
23. Where is Raffael's canvas known as the "Cowper Madonna"? (p. 17).
24. Do Negro preachers ever enter white Southern pulpits? (p. 21).
25. Can any of our movies be said to be degrading? (p. 17).

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Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, of which Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, is chairman, will hold hearings on the resolution by Senator King, Democrat, Utah, for Philippine independence. Senator Bingham is opposed to independence, but it is said that a majority of the committee favors the resolution, and that it probably will reach the Senate floor in February. At the committee sessions a delegation of Filipinos will argue that the islands, after thirty years of American jurisdiction, are ready to stand alone. By the terms of the King resolution, the Philippine legislature would provide for a general election of delegates to a constitutional convention to formulate a constitution for an independent republican government. When the new government was ready to function, the President would recognize and proclaim the independence of the islands. Within six months of the proclamation the United States would withdraw all military forces.

Sharp rebukes are given in editorials treating of the plans to free the Philippines in order to tax their products. Such plans, says the Hartford *Courant*, "are based upon the most sordid reasoning." It continues:

"The United States has promised to grant complete independence to the Philippines, but it has also promised that it will not do so until the people of the islands are completely ready for self-government. Notable progress has been and is being made in the direction of native autonomy, but such recent reports as that of Colonel Thompson, who investigated conditions in the islands at the request of President Coolidge, give no reason for believing that the islands are yet fit to be cut loose in a highly competitive economic and political world."

"Abandoning the Philippines merely in order to facilitate the imposition of customs taxes," says the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is like burning down a valuable house to get rid of rats."

"The Filipinos are to be freed, according to the new school of independistas, because the latter want to tax them, and think it simpler to tax them as foreigners than otherwise. This contention is sleazier than the old sentimental, 'anti-imperiallst' one. The taxing power exists already, and it is not necessary to penalize the Filipinos by making aliens of them in order to forestall a still largely imaginary Filipino competition in the domestic sugar market. Cuba, paying only 80 per cent. of the normal customs tax, is our main source of sugar supply, and would certainly remain our chief source of supply if Filipino sugar had to pay the full sugar duty. Congress may put Filipino sugar on the same basis as Cuban sugar, or may give the Philippines an even larger rebate. It can follow the same policy with other Philippine products.

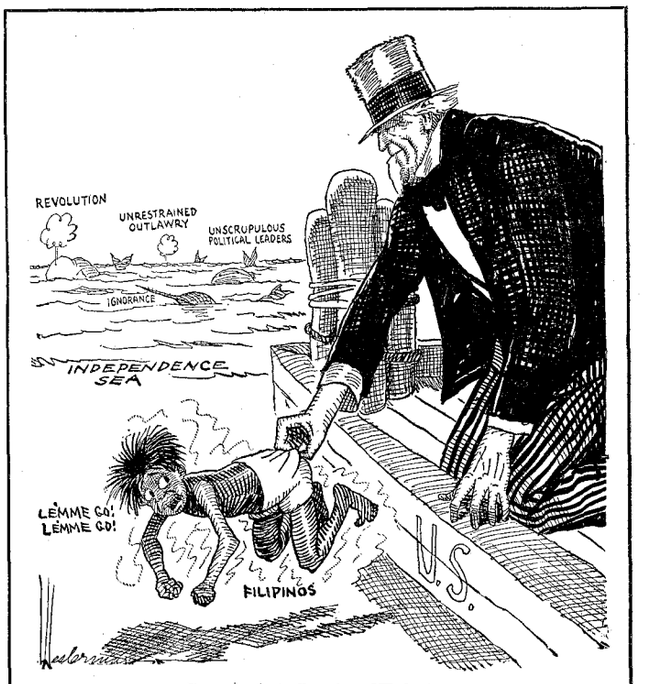
"Independence is not essential to legislating protection against the Filipino producer. It is only essential to saving the faces of anti-tariff Senators who want to use it as a means of confusing the American farmer, and of escaping the embarrassment of voting a protective duty against an American dependency."

But Congress has not the power to turn back the Philippines, declares *The Herald Tribune* in another editorial, for "only a Constitutional amendment or a mandate from a Constitutional convention could vest power in Congress to make such a gift." It continues:

"The Philippines do not belong to their inhabitants. They do not belong to Congress. They belong to the people of this country. Of the area of the archipelago 80 per cent. is not under individual ownership, but is embraced in our national public domain. Every State and every citizen of the United States has a property interest in this valuable inheritance. Congress is not authorized to give it away to the Filipinos, any more than it is authorized to give it away to Japan. . . . Alienation of the Philippines is a monstrous fantasy, born of political slackerism and ignorance of American traditions. Congress has grossly neglected its duty to provide proper government for the Philippines and to protect our sovereignty and interests there. It may want to run away altogether from a job which requires intelligence and judgment. But, fortunately, it can not despoil the real owners of the Philippines without their consent. The American people do not believe in hauling down the flag once sovereignty has been assumed and established. To indulge in such feebleness in the Philippines would be to confess our decadence and reverse our destiny."

"Under present conditions," points out the Washington *Post*, "the Philippines are becoming more, and not less, dependent," and "if political independence is to be granted, steps must be taken to make the islands economically independent." It continues:

"Congress can not seriously consider cutting the islands off by a sudden gesture. The economic ties based on free-trade relations should be gradually loosened, step by step with corresponding measures that will promote economic independence. When the Philippines are no longer dependent for a livelihood upon the United States, there will be some justification for turning them loose."



WHAT TO DO WITH HIM?

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

A survey of current comment on the Philippine question indicates that papers which favor independence are withholding their fire for the present. The pro-independence side is obtained, however, by inquiry at the Philippine Press Bureau at Washington, which supplies the following statement:

"The present uncertain transient status of the Philippines, which has been sapping what otherwise would be a robust economic, social, and political constitution, should now give way to definite and permanent solution. A grant of independence is the only solution compatible with America's solemn pledge, and the desire of Filipinos to be free.

"The Philippine economic structure needs reestablishment on a permanent basis, for temporary benefits of free trade, discontinuance of which American interests are now clamoring for, will be more than compensated by perhaps a more slow but permanent economic growth. Filipinos are now ready to govern themselves. The basic elements, the broad principles, the fundamental practises of American popular government, which constitute the solid foundation upon which to build a lasting democracy, already are firmly rooted in the Philippines, and America should now grant the Filipinos their independence in order that they, themselves, may build the superstructure, direct its growth, and shape its destiny in accordance with the traditions and culture of our own race, with our environment, with our geography, with our psychology, with our philosophy. For in working out the intimate details of life and of government, none but those most directly and immediately concerned can do better."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

SKIRTS had to be longer to be skirts any longer.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"ETHYL stops knocking." Ethyl, meet Mrs. Grundy.—*New Britain Herald.*

AT least a merger of telephone, telegraph, and radio companies is in the air.—*Wall Street Journal.*

NOT a single voice was raised against putting fossils on the free list. It seems strange some of those Senators should be so indifferent to foreign competition. — *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WASHINGTON is the capital of the Union; Reno of the disunion.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WE see in a paper that worry is deadly. Now that's something else to worry about. — *Toledo Blade.*

MANY a man keeps his nose to the grindstone so that his wife can turn hers up at the neighbors. —*Kay Features.*

THE way to succeed is to begin at the bottom. This is especially true of stock speculation.—*Louisville Times.*

IT's all right to be wedded to your art if you don't have to get a divorce from it for non-support.—*Kay Features.*

IT is characteristic of America that nobody wanted the stock exchange investigated while its craziness paid a profit. —*Atlantic City Union.*

NOWADAYS one can put on a hot argument with the wife, confident that passers-by will think they're hearing a radio drama. — *Arkansas Gazette.*

AS an illustration of how things work out pretty well despite humanity's errors, there is the case of a contemporary who refers to him as George Bernard Show.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

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THE LADIES COULD HELP IF THEY ONLY WOULD

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

THE Wall Street lamb may have the wool pulled over his eyes, but he has it pulled off everywhere else.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IF Mr. Edison is successful, after a while even the victims of hay-fever may find goldenrod tires are nothing to sneeze at.—*Boston Transcript.*

HAROLD LLOYD, in his last picture, stirs up a fight among Chinese, and then calmly frisks them. Russia must have seen that picture.—*Huntington (Ind.) Herald.*

A PESSIMIST suggests that if President Hoover can keep the nation's high-powered executives in conference for a while, business may have a chance to get going again.—*San Diego Union.*

GENERAL His Highness Projjal Nepal Taradhish Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, the Premier of Nepal, has passed away, which may relieve any unemployment among the stone-cutters.—*Detroit News.*

THE Wall Street crash made a lot of bears feel bully.—*Springfield Union.*

THE most expensive pork is the kind Congress gives away.—*Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.*

AN educated man is one who knows whether the Chinese are fighting again or yet.—*Brooklyn Times.*

IF the women dress to please the men, as has been alleged on numerous occasions, just what particular group are they trying to make happy with the long skirts?—*Ohio State Journal.*

CHILDREN cause lots o trouble by playing witl matches. So does Cupid —*Arkansas Gazette.*

MR. GRUNDY refuse to tell just what h thought about Senator Boys, page Mrs. Grundy —*Louisville Times.*

A GOOD doctor has t know almost as muc about medicine as h knows about huma nature.—*Kay Features.*

EXPERIENCE is abou the only thing in th world you can not buy o the easy-payment pla —*Atlanta Constitution.*

IN the modern hous hold practically ever thing is operated b switches except the chi dren.—*Arkansas Gazett*

THEY are building ai planes so big now th you can break your nec by falling out of o that's sitting on th ground.—*Kay Features*

AMERICAN-MADE Ca Menace Auto Industr in France. — Head-lin France is lucky. The menace the entire publ over here. — *Arkans Gazette.*

SOMETIMES we almo despair of this wicke world, and then we refle that the old LITERAR DIGEST's circulation still keeps above the million mark.—*Lafaye (Ind.) Journal-Courier.*

APPARENTLY women who spend their energies pursuing t whims of fashion are in for a good lacing.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

"PIE supper for the benefit of the cemetery," says an ite in a Kansas newspaper. Financial or otherwise? wonders N. B. —*Kansas City Star.*

STOCK advertisement offers "bargains for wide-awake i vestors." On the whole, we'd prefer something we could inve in and then sleep afterward.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE American people will take kindly to the naval limitati leanings that President Hoover inherits from his Swiss Alpi ancestry, but let him beware of going in for yodeling.—*Virginia Pilot.*

PHYSICISTS now have come to the conclusion that no t persons in this universe can ever be more than 54,000,0(000,000,000,000 miles apart. You may have noticed it in t subway.—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

LABOR AT GRIPS WITH BRITAIN'S COAL PROBLEM

THE APPALLING MISERY of Britain's dwellers and workers in the coal-mine areas is a haunting terror to the people of England and Wales and to the leaders of all political and business sections. The abject need of the workers and the panic fear of the owners in the face of a tremendous slump in the British coal trade have baffled all three political parties. The new Labor Government now grapples with the problem. It presents a bill which is said to embody three main principles: reduction of working hours, a National Wages Board, and joint marketing. In London press dispatches we read that the reduction of the hours of work to seven and one-half a day, the creation of a National Wages Board, and the establishment of district marketing boards, with compulsory power to enforce production and to fix prices subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, is claimed by the Laborites as bound to give producers economic prices, while the controls exercised by the Government will prevent exploitation of the consumer.

THE DOWNING STREET BOGY AGAIN!
—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

In a remarkable speech of nearly two hours, without once referring to his notes, William Graham, Labor's President of the Board of Trade, is reported in a New York *Times* press cable to have given a masterly exposition of this most involved economic measure. Mr. Graham is by no means an unknown quantity in politics, but his performance in moving the second reading of the bill "gives him rating as another Snowden in the Labor Cabinet." It is further noted that "there was not so much as a murmur of dissent from the Opposition while he was speaking." In answer to a Liberal objection that the amalgamation of the mines would be hindered rather than helped by the bill, Mr. Graham declared that the Government already has powers to set up a commission to prepare schemes for compulsory amalgamation, which it has been urged to exercise immediately. The Conservative objection to the bill, as reported in London dispatches, is based on the claim that the coal industry is quite unable to afford a reduction of hours. The Conservatives also criticize the marketing proposals as a "drastic form of protection which would stabilize and endow inefficient mines."

As the Liberal *Daily News* sees it, "the British public is sick of the coal quarrel, and will have no mercy on any sectional interest on one side or the other which seeks to prolong it." But one thing that the Conservative London *Daily Telegraph* believes is going to cause trouble is the prospect that it will make coal dearer. This scheme, it assures us, is viewed with profound suspicion and dislike by other branches of industry and also by the general coal-consuming public, and we read:

"Other industries even more deprest than the mining look on with dismay at the certain prospect of dear coal. The workers in those industries do not get 87 per cent. of earnings as the miners do, irrespective of profits, which for two years have been non-existent. The more the position is studied the more wanton does the action of the Government appear in thrusting such ugly spokes into the wheels of industry for no economic or industrial reasons, but purely for political reasons, because the miners are their thick and thin supporters and are clamoring that election pledges shall be fulfilled."

Coal-mining is "again the sport of politics," cynically remarks the London *Morning Post* (Ind. Cons.), which adds that already many of the employers are heavily in debt to the banks and require fresh capital to carry on. How are they to find that capital, asks this daily, if the coal mines remain under the shadow of the menace of labor legislation and "if all hope of a return is dissipated by the prospect of a reduction in hours?" The London *Daily Mail* (Ind.) flatly asserts that the Labor Government is up against hard economic facts, and it adds:

"The economic facts have been put in clear language by that dispassionate authority, Professor Clay, in his study of post-war unemployment. British coal, he says, since the war has been losing ground to competitors in other countries; and its decline 'can be explained only . . . by a level of costs that is excessive in relation to world prices.' In other words, we in this country have been in danger of committing the mistake against which Mr. Snowden warned Socialists when he told them at Leicester that they could not get more out of an industry than it produced.

"The new government schemes, so far as they have been disclosed, mean selling coal much dearer in this country in order to sell it cheaper abroad. Such intervention, however well meant, must disorganize the coal industry for the time being, and is likely to have a very mischievous effect. It would place the British manufacturer and the British consumer at a permanent disadvantage as compared with the foreigner. It would mean an immediate increase in unemployment here, first of all for the miners, as with any increase in the price of coal the consumption goes down, and secondly in all the important industries which use coal as one of their raw materials."

The London *Saturday Review* is less pessimistic when it ventures the conjecture that the proposed district output and marketing schemes will balance the effect of a reduction of working time:

"Their object is to limit unnecessary competition between pit

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and pit and district and district, and it may be that the economies thus effected can be set against a rise in production costs occasioned by shorter hours of labor, and that a fall in wages can thereby be avoided. This is an uncertain calculation, but that the Government sets great store by it is shown by its projected intention to postpone a reduction in the working day until the marketing schemes have had time to prove their effectiveness. Originally the reduction was planned to begin in April, but negotiations have been so prolonged, and are still so far from completion, that it will not now be possible to get the necessary legislation through before February, and a clear three months is considered necessary from that date for the marketing schemes to be tried out. Thus it is now improbable that the hours reduction will come into force until May or June."

THE SPOILT CHILD

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD: "If I had not put so much jam on the dummy in the first place, I should not have had all this bother!"

—*The Evening Express* (Cardiff).

An official organ of the Labor Government, the London *Daily Herald*, calls attention to the fact that the mine owners refused to enter a joint conference on the coal industry with the miners and members of the Cabinet, and it continues:

"True to their past, these die-hards of industry chose to be as insulting as possible in doing this. Intimation of their decision only reached the Government when the conference was due to begin, and some time later the letter conveying the decision was still being drafted. It appears as tho the owners were anxious by their conduct to impress upon the Government that it was hopeless to expect cooperation from them, and to challenge the Government to 'do its damnedest.'

"The matter can not rest there. A settlement of the wages issue is inevitably bound up with the Government's proposals on hours, and the owners' attitude must compel attention to the possibility of legislation to enforce a settlement. There is already on the Statute Book an act dealing with mining wages. It is of small avail in its present form, but the legislative principle has been laid down."

That the Labor Government had pledged the miners a reduction of hours to seven and one-half and the institution of a National Wages Board to act as a court of appeal from the ordinary district negotiations between owners and men, is recalled by the Liberal Manchester *Guardian*, which proceeds:

"The owners, with the exception of those in the present seven-and-one-half-hour districts, see in this nothing but a blow which increases their costs of production by roughly a shilling a ton, at a time when, even with the benefits of derating, they are barely paying their way. To help them to raise additional revenue the Government proposes to enforce compulsory schemes for the regulation of the output of coal on lines proposed by them, and, where they so desire, to enforce minimum prices."

AN EMPHATIC GOOD WORD FOR CHINA

THE NEW HELL that seems to be breaking loose every other week in China is revealed to the astonished world with great satisfaction by unfriendly observers of China's current events.

But there is another side to the picture which, certain Chinese editors declare, is overlooked by outsiders. They maintain that China's various leaders are all agreed that China should be built up into a strong and united nation, yet they concede that the leaders differ widely about the methods to be followed in attaining this objective. A Canton newspaper which argues against pessimism about China's future is *The China Truth*, and it says that when one reads of civil war in China the impression is that China has "gone to the dogs with greedy war-lords slashing one another's necks."

The political horizon is further darkened by reports of bloody battles fought sometimes with great loss of life on both sides, and this weekly review goes on to say:

"Besides actual fighting, there are the usual bombardments by propaganda which often cloud the real issue. In such circumstances, the die-hard foreign critics are quietly congratulating themselves that their prediction on recent events in China have come true, no matter whether the country is governed by the mandarins or the Kuomintang. However, this shadow of gloom turns out to be a bright picture, as seen by Sir Robert Ho Tung, prominent Hongkong merchant, who was recently interviewed by a representative of a London paper. Despite the present situation, this Hongkong magnate presented a picturesque panorama of China, much to the discomfort and resentment of the critics. Sir Robert is no armchair observer viewing the Chinese outlook between puffs of a fat Havana cigar and sips of whisky and soda. Despite his age, he went to North China and called on all the Chinese leaders, such as Chiang Kai-shih, Chang Hsueh-liang, Yen Hsi-shan, and Feng Yu-hsiang.

"It would be a gross injustice to Sir Robert if we failed to mention that he undertook the trip not for personal ends but solely for the interest of the country. In the course of his journey he almost met with an accident which would have proved fatal. Giving his reasons for the good intention of the Chinese leaders, Sir Robert said: 'The various leaders, tho differing in their views as to methods, are agreed in their main purpose, which is to build up a strong and united nation. I know there will be found people who will join issue with me in this assertion, but they have not been brought, as I have been, recently, into personal contact with the leaders of the nation. I am therefore in a better position to judge as to their unity of purpose.'"

With regard to internal conditions in China, this Hongkong merchant is quoted as declaring that:

"It would be a mistake to take an exaggerated view of China's present difficulties. Her inherent vitality, her vast natural resources, the stamina of her industrious millions, can not fail to place her among the great Powers. Much, very much, has already been accomplished in the way of social, educational, and industrial reforms. But these reforms naturally require great patience to perfect, since they have to operate in a vast country with over four hundred million inhabitants."

According to *The China Truth*, he further predicted that, given stability, there would be no difficulty for China to meet her financial obligations. Because the Chinese leaders entertain the same views with regard to a strong and united China, altho they do not agree as to the means for that end, we are told that the present prospects are certainly not hopeless. Wiser counsel will prevail, in the view of this newspaper, and "the much-heralded war on a gigantic scale may develop into another tempest in a teacup."

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RUSSIA'S DESERTING GERMAN AND GREEK FARMERS

THERE IS NO GOOD PUBLICITY for Soviet Russia, it is said, in the panic flight of German colonists and Greek settlers in the direction of their homeland. The utter misery of their lot under the Soviet Government has impelled them, we are told, to abandon the homes of their fathers and forefathers. The Greeks leaving Russia, whose number is estimated as high as 50,000, have not received as much notice in the press as the Germans. Yet Athens press dispatches relate that an international architectural competition has been opened for building two new cities in Greece. These projected urban centers, we read, are for the accommodation of the Greek farmers recently returned from Russia. The names chosen for the cities are Neosmyrna and Neogallipolis. In spite of the fact that the Greeks have lived in the Caucasus and in the Crimea for several generations, most of them are still Greek subjects. So, technically, it is pointed out by some editors, they can leave Russia without any trouble. But a difficulty that faces them in Greece, it seems, is that the Greek Government already has its hands full taking care of Greek refugees from Turkey.

International Newsreel photograph

"THEIR EYES SHONE WITH GLADNESS

At being at last in the fatherland of their ancestors." German-Russian farm refugees arriving in Germany.

The case of the Germans appears to be more complicated. Most of them, we learn from the press, belong to the sect of Mennonites. Their forebears entered Russia in 1786 on the invitation of Empress Catherine the Great, and it is noted that altho they have lived ever since in separate agricultural farm colonies along the Volga, and have preserved their language and religion, they are Russian citizens. In the fall of this year some of these German colonists exprest the wish to emigrate to Canada or Argentina, and the Soviet Government agreed to grant them passports. But when some 13,000 of them gathered in villages near Moscow in November, the Soviet Government began to block their path because, according to some anti-Bolshevik Russian editors, it felt that the departure of so many people would scandalize it in the eyes of the world. As many as 2,000 of these German farmers are reported to have been sent to Siberia or have been "induced" to return to their Russian homes. But this provoked indignation in Berlin, and the Reich's Foreign Office is said to have intervened. A Berlin dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* relates:

"President Hindenburg has issued a 'fervent appeal' to all Germans, both in this country and abroad, to come to the assistance of their racial brothers who are attempting to escape from Russia. At the same time he sets a practical example by contributing to this purpose from funds placed at his disposal for such emergencies a sum equal to $50,000. The Government proposes to allot $1,500,000 as a first instalment toward the same end."

The first group of Russian peasant refugees arrived at Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, early in December, and according to a wireless dispatch to the New York *Times* it numbered 244 men and women and 157 children. We read:

"They are sturdy people, and altho their faces bore signs of the privations they have undergone in recent months, their eyes shone with gladness at being at last in the fatherland of their ancestors, and in safety.

"The refugees entered the barracks with big bundles and baskets, all they were able to save of their former wealth. The Reich's Commissary, Herr Stuecklen, assisted by the Mayor of Eydtkuhnen, the commander of the local division of the Reichswehr, and Red Cross representatives, supervised the work of organization, and within a short time all the refugees were installed in the barracks, which had been erected by pioneers from Koenigsberg.

"After being fed and resting, the refugees this morning passed the medical examination, and their clothes were disinfected. Later they went to the old emigrants' barracks of the Hamburg-American Line.

"Altho the sanitary measures were strict, the refugees were content, and greatly moved by the solicitude every one showed for them. All their troubles seemed to be forgotten within a few hours, and they are looking confidently toward the future. Most of them possess tickets for the trip to Canada. Late tonight they will proceed to the barracks at Hammerstein. Other groups are expected to arrive here on three consecutive nights."

Meanwhile some German newspapers speak of other refugees, not so fortunate, who are herded near Moscow in unheated barracks, who are badly underfed, and are suffering from various diseases. Very bluntly the *Berliner Tageblatt* declares:

"The Soviet Government's policy is responsible for the misery with which the Kremlin is now surrounded. And now this policy may be expected to bring about still worse results. Faced with the ruined colonists, the Soviet Government thinks only of getting rid of them as conveniently as possible. There is a great deal of room in Siberia; and the Soviet Government does not pay the slightest heed to the fact that sending German colonists to Siberia may mean death to them. In trying to get the colonists away from Moscow, the Government justifies itself by saying that this gathering near Moscow may contribute to the spread of disease. But if the Government cared to do so, it easily could counteract that danger by sanitary measures. It is not enough to admit the colonists to Moscow and to herd them at railroad stations. The Soviet Government must be warned, however, that it can not apply to these 13,000 'class enemies' the inhuman measures with which it threatens them, for they already have become the subject of the world's attention."

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THE GROWING LEGEND OF CLEMENCEAU

THEY ARE STILL TALKING of Georges Clemenceau in France and England, and are viewing him from every point of the psychological compass. Adverse criticism we hear now and again, but in the main the drift seems to be epitomized in an English newspaper opinion that "in some respects he was the most remarkable man produced by the Third Republic." Meanwhile the legend of his primeval man's head and face grows with accelerated pace. An American, Col. Edward M. House, who as confidential adviser and personal envoy of President Wilson in Europe during the World War enjoyed a particularly intimate friendship with Clemenceau, said of him in an interview in the New York *World:*

Wide World photograph

HE PRESENTED A GNOME-LIKE APPEARANCE

"I have never met a man," Col. Edward M. House has said, "who made upon me a more lasting impression." Here President Wilson's personal representative in France during the war is seen discussing the Treaty of Versailles, then in the making, with the French "Father of Victory," Georges Clemenceau.

"In all my experience I have never met a man who made upon me a more lasting impression. Squat of figure, with massive head, penetrating eyes, wide apart, and clouded by heavy, irregular eyebrows, overhanging mustache, high cheek-bones, he presented with his eternal skull-cap and suède gloves a gnome-like appearance. As he used to sit, hour after hour, presiding over our conferences, with his eyes half-closed, his face was a mask. But behind it burned unquenchable fires—fires kindled by the Germans in 1870, and to which they added fuel in 1914-1918."

Another remark on Clemenceau's tastes in headgear is contributed by the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*. He disliked hard hats of any type and held the top hat in detestation, according to this informant, who continues:

"Much prominence has been given to the fact that on his death-bed Clemenceau wore the 'bonnet de police,' a kind of forage cap which he always affected. This widely known fact set a humble admirer, a modiste named Mlle. Jeanne Taty, thinking. She devised the comfortable 'chapeau Clemenceau,' that 'bonnet de police' which, owing to the word 'police,' has caused many translators to plunge into pitfalls. It resembles closely the undress headgear of the poilu, and 'forage cap' is probably as near as one can approach to its description in English.

"When the designer ventured to show it to him in the early part of the war he was so pleased with it that he asked her to make him half a dozen. Not content with that, he asked in what way he could be of service to the modiste. Mademoiselle Taty, according to the *Intransigeant*, suggested that perhaps he would help a dozen orphan girls whom she wished to train as milliners.

"'Adopt a dozen orphans!' exclaimed the Premier. 'That's a big order, isn't it? Still, an old man like me may be permitted to indulge in an occasional "folie."' Thenceforward the 'Tiger' was never without his 'bonnet de police'—and he became practically the godfather of the orphan girls."

The description of the "Tiger," the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent goes on to say, reflected his attitude to officialdom in general. He was, it is recalled, a special terror to the prefects who came to see him on the business of their departments when he was Premier. Sometimes when he was in bad humor he would even refuse to see them, and this narrator adds:

"It was announced to one persistent Prefect that the President of the Council would listen to one word only from him. The visitor, a man of wit, when ushered into the dread presence uttered only one word, but it was a word which so tickled Clemenceau that the two became close friends. But tho a terror to officials he was most considerate of them.

"In his earlier days he was a redoubtable duelist. One day at the War Office he came across the name of a lieutenant that was familiar. Sending for the young man, he said: 'I once fought a duel with a man of your name.' 'Yes, Monsieur le President,' was the reply, 'it was my father. He continued to carry the bullet in his body to the day of his death.' 'Please accept my regrets and pardon me,' said the 'Tiger.'"

A well-known French authority on politics is André Geraud, the "Pertinax" of the *Echo de Paris*. He says in the London *Daily Telegraph* that to convey an adequate idea of Georges Clemenceau and an understanding of the extraordinary part he played in half a century of French history, the most convenient course to follow is probably to connect him at once with the most heroic types of men to be met in the records of the nation: the famous Musketeers of the Royal Household in the seventeenth century or the members of the Convention, St. Just and Carnot, who were sent to the Revolutionary Armies in order to watch, control, and, if necessary, to supersede the generals in command. Most of the value of Clemenceau, as a man and even as a statesman, declares Mr. Geraud, resided in his vehement and imperative nature, in his indomitable character. We are told then that essentially he was one of those people who like to go straight at the obstacle, and would be ashamed if they had to buy victory at the price of using indirect methods, who hate all kinds of compromise, and "for the sake of a gesture or an attitude would sacrifice distinct advantages." Mr. Geraud also avers that "there was a little bit of Cyrano de Bergerac in him altho he did not have anything to do with Gascony." In summing up the Clemenceau epic Mr. Geraud observes:

"Then, at the close of the chapter, is the retired statesman spending his time in writing negligible philosophical dissertations, and brooding over the past, who welcomes the visitor with words like, 'Why do you come? To fight a duel with me? All right, I am ready.'"

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LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

PAINTING THE TREND OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS MAY NEED to carry reminders of Justice, Virtue, and Truth. Their symbols have usually been employed by mural decorators to add ornament to these edifices. But for this age "we need more solid fare," says Edward Alden Jewell, whether in irony or not. He is thus praising the new decorations by Boardman Robinson for the Kauffman Department Store in Pittsburgh, which will exhibit the progress of commercial enterprise through the ages. The owner of this store is described as a "modern Medici," devoted to business and the arts too. The background of the paintings to adorn the main floor will be walls of black marble and ceilings of black glass. The frames of the murals, the elevator shafts, and all ornamental work will be of bronzed metal. The only color will be supplied by the paintings and by the merchandise on the counters. Why the old symbolism will not answer is shown by Mr. Jewell in his first paragraph, in the New York *Times:*

"Well, commerce offers itself; not just the concept—embodied in some terrifyingly grandiose woman with flowing robes and a face so cold, so correct, so empty that it could not possibly launch one ship, let alone a thousand—but rather the lusty, naked, adventurous forces themselves of trade up and down the world. . . .

"Ten murals constitute the series, and of these nine are finished. The enterprise is of ambitious scope. First comes the primitive bartering between Persians and Arabs; ships and camels their vehicles; silks, gold, spices, wines, and precious stones their cargoes. Next the Carthaginians, 'inheritors of the pioneering genius of the Phœnicians.' Then the mercantile supremacy of the Venetians, followed by that of the Portuguese, and in turn by that of the Dutch. England, with the thriving East India Company, follows, and at length the scene shifts to the Western Hemisphere: the lucrative slave trade of the eighteenth century; the clipper ships of the first half of the nineteenth. In the last of the completed murals we find the toil of preceding centuries bursting into 'frenzy and tumult.' Man's impulse, to quote one of the notes in the catalog, 'has become vertical. Commerce strives to be free of the sea by turning to the sky'; and so 'this mural is a symbolization of the welter of structural, industrial, and commercial activities of the present day.'

"In the execution of this formidable task Mr. Robinson's power of illustration never loses its edge. It is one thing to take an elaborate historical theme; quite another to make it, throughout, vibrant with life. Archives, however ancient, have been asked to keep their dust at home. So the artist's vitalizing enthusiasm for man's labor, of whatever period, remote or close at hand, is never obscured. That is primarily why the murals are so excellent. Every episode glows with a life of its own, while slipping smoothly into the mosaic of the whole.

"But this is not the sole excellence. The workmanship, spirit aside, is astonishingly sound. Each subject is a reasoned thesis on composition, tho the beholder's interest in the craft of the artist never comes ahead of his interest in a well-told tale. The figures are admirably placed in their settings. Boardman Robinson is an architectural painter as well as an illustrator. He has proceeded with the obvious desire to fill every section of his large canvas with appropriate exposition, and possibly in this regard he has sometimes gone a little too far. Possibly it would have been preferable now and then to omit those fascinating cloud formations, letting activity in the foreground project itself against an unfurnished vault of blue. However, repeated visits might dispel this doubt from the reviewer's mind; and even so meticulously filled, the compositions do not appear cluttered."

Mr. Robinson, we are told, used automobile paint. The prospect is that more of the medium will be used—"if time fails to blacken these now bright and lively colors." It's not so easy as just dipping your brush in a paint-pot. "The artist himself is responsible for those myriad tones often so subtle." Mr. Jewell draws some interesting comparisons between Robinson and the modern Mexican school:

VITALIZING ENTHUSIASM FOR MAN'S LABOR

Is in Boardman Robinson's picture of the Venetian penetration of the Levant

"Maybe some day, now that he has demonstrated his capacity for this sort of thing, Mr. Robinson will take up true fresco, which in oil he sometimes suggests quite startlingly. His friends Orozco and Rivera, the Mexicans, would be glad to have him join their company, and it would be a fine thing if we could see a revival of the medium here. Medium not considered, there seems a sort of bond between Boardman Robinson's murals and those of the two Mexican artists. But what is 'primitive' in Rivera becomes more loosely 'modern' in Robinson —modern in the best sense of the word, not in the sense of facile impishness and quackish distortion. He models his figures in somewhat the Mexican simplicity, conveying the third dimension without any particular fuss about anatomy. One could easily pounce on Mr. Robinson for his 'anatomy,' but it doesn't matter. He gets what he wants, what the illustration needs. And his people all have character.

"Examine again the mural art of Diego Rivera (a valuable new book dealing with it has just been published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, containing 139 plates and clear, vigorous text by Ernestine Evans). You will realize at once that whereas Rivera grapples with the fundamental nature of his fellow countrymen and takes brilliant sallies into the realms of satire and caricature, the American artist stays picturesquely on the surface

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and never 'hits out.' He is a kind of modern Pinturicchio, Rivera being our Giotto—with, of course, abundant difference.

"Particularly in the work of Orozco one is imprest with a dramatic economy that does not figure in that of Boardman Robinson. Orozco, as we were permitted to observe in his two exhibitions last year, and as we may still remark in the prints and paintings at the Delphic Studios, depends largely upon striking patterns of a few very simple forms. He seems often to paint and to draw with fire. Robinson is never fiery. His art does not yet transcend illustration. But this is only the beginning, and, anyway, good illustration is not to be despised. The next wall problem he tackles must be in New York. Pittsburgh is too far away."

Henry McBride in the New York *Sun* laments Mr. Robinson's desertion of caricature. "He could be, if he wished, the first satirical commentator upon American life." Of the Kauffman decorations, he writes:

AN HISTORICAL THEME VIBRANT WITH LIFE

Robinson symbolizes England's extension of her commerce to China.

"The new decorations advance him somewhat in favor, but by no means to the heights. They are bold and rugged, and they will make themselves felt, no doubt, on walls where they may possibly have to compete for attention. They have such academic virtues as being massively constructed, but they do not appeal deeply to the mind, and they lack the lighter enticements completely. There are almost no passages that beguile students with the manner of their accomplishment. Apparently these murals were conceived in black and white, and in the enlargement the masses were carefully preserved and then stained, rather than painted. This is an exaggeration of statement, of course, but it indicates the doubt in my mind as to the way in which these paintings will age."

MUMBLING ACTORS—The theater complains of bad business. Patrons complain of murmuring actors. The box-office offers "nothing nearer than the thirteenth row." "How about next week or the week after?" "No, just the same." So the applicant goes to the movies. The reason, according to Charles T. Root, writing to the New York *Herald Tribune*, is this:

"The robust elocution of the days of Forrest, Booth, and Macready, when actors must make themselves heard and understood at the back of the pit or take the vegetable consequences, has passed away in favor of 'naturalness' of speech and action. This means speaking in ordinary tone, sometimes with back partially turned to the audience, no special effort at articulation and no 'unnatural' emphasis on points. This means progressive unintelligibility from about the fifth row backward, according to the hearing endowment of the auditors.

"When we go to a political rally or to a public dinner we expect to, and do, hear in the most distant seats what is spoken from the rostrum or speakers' table as plainly as do those in the nearest. Why is the man who has paid good money to hear certain lines not entitled to insist on hearing them as clearly as the attendant at a free political meeting hears what is said there? I will hazard the guess that the first manager of an even passable play who sprinkles a few microphones along the footlights and in the wings, with proportionate amplifiers at the back and in the balconies, will have few vacant rear seats to complain of."

A NEW MUSICAL "DON'T"

SENSITIVE ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTORS should learn "the rhythm of American ways." They may be czars in Europe, but the Detroit *Free Press* undertakes to teach them their error in this land of majority rule. One conductor recently inveighed against hand-clapping—otherwise applause—supposed to be as nectar to the gods. "This strange beating together of the hands has no meaning," he said. "To me it is very disturbing. We try to make sounds like music—and then in between comes this sound you make." Whereupon *The Free Press* makes rejoinder:

"The perturbation of this high-strung musician reminds us of the native potentate who was invited to a durbar in India, and who, after watching the young folks dancing for a while, sent an aide to tell them he had seen enough, and they could go home!

"Artists often are inclined to be little potentates. They rule by the divine right of pen or brush or baton. The rest of the world must conform its pleasures to, if not their whims, at any rate, their art.

"However, audiences in this country have their own conception of the part they play in symphony concerts. They pay the piper, and they intend to call the tune. The orchestra and its director are their servants. Appreciation of music is not wanting in the average American concert audience; but usually such audiences also contain a sprinkling of people who can't enjoy a movie without reading the titles aloud, a proof that money and good manners do not always go hand in hand. When the latter beat their hands together at the wrong moment they offend not against the orchestra, but against others in the audience who have paid the same amount to hear a concert under the most favorable conditions, as they have for what they regard as their right to punctuate Tchaikowsky's fourth symphony with commas, semicolons, and whole colons of applause.

"The failure of musicians to realize that in this country it is the audience that rules is sometimes at the bottom of petulant outbursts. They are not hired to teach either music or manners. Their job is to turn out a certain volume of 'sounds like music' under conditions of production provided by those who hire them. They should make an honest effort to earn the money for which they have sold their souls. After the concert they can repair their frayed nerves in their own studios. While they are working for those who feed them, they should refrain from needlessly biting the latter's sensibilities.

"A director whom applause or hisses can disturb into a display of bad manners should go out to the ball-park some day, and observe the ump, an artist like himself, who is hired to maintain harmony, if not to produce it, and note with what contemptuous equanimity this czar of the diamond regards the strange beating together of hands on the bleachers, and even boohs and beer bottles with which bleacherites punctuate an unpopular decision right in the middle of an inning. The ump knows that in this free-and-easy country the audience must have its money's worth in its own coin. The temperamental director has missed the rhythm of American ways."

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MIND YOUR WORDS ABOUT MOVIES

WHEN IS A MOVING-PICTURE clean or unclean? If a picture is merely vulgar, must it be "immoral," "dirty," or "filthy"? These words often enter into the judgment of pictures without discrimination, complains Arthur James, editor of *The Daily Review of Motion-Pictures*, who gives us some of the secrets of censorship, particularly in the use of words, and, incidentally, defends the high moral aims of the movie producers. He says:

"There are many things which are vulgar which are not immoral, and there are many things which are immoral which are not vulgar.

"We hear a lot of conversation about 'degrading' films, when many of the pictures thus classified are not in the least degrading.

"Herein lie the difficulties confronting the impossible task of censorship. Words mean one thing to one and another thing to another, and when written into a statute, words and phrases definitely, and, sometimes, fortunately, limit the power of the censor.

"The percentage of motion-pictures that are degrading is so small as to be negligible. We do not recall having seen but one picture in a dozen years that could be so described. This picture, by the way, was censor-proof. It was degrading, because it held in essence an eternal sneer at womanhood, altho there was no instance which could be picked upon by any censor under the existing statutes in any of the censor States. Within the rules of any of the censor bodies, it was impossible to eliminate the sneer, the effect of which was essentially degrading.

"We have had occasion from time to time to refer to the vulgarity in certain comedies. Vulgarity, like many other things, is subject to gradation. Some of the funniest things in the world are highly vulgar. Some of these vulgarities are admissible in polite society, and among decent men and women. Others are too low for public use, the private use being a matter of personal choice under the rights inherent through our Constitution.

"No censorship board presumes that the eliminations from pictures are anything but moral eliminations. The questions of bad taste are very difficult to handle, because tastes differ. And the farther we go with this subject, the more evident are the difficulties and dangers of censorship.

"In general, motion-pictures are clean. In general, motion-pictures are wholesome. They always have to be judged by their possible effect, and this effect is scarcely possible for anybody to forecast, save in the flagrant cases.

"Picture progress, therefore, must rest within the industry and among the makers of pictures. Taste comes through cultivation, and the taste cultivated by producers in the last twelve years has been always toward the better thing. Infraction of the rules of nicety are so much the exception that they are conspicuous.

"Unless we are to subscribe to the program of an eternal meddling in human affairs, pictures can best be left to the responsible makers who are striving all the time to give the public as good a product as it is willing to assimilate. Pictures must be human, because they are for human beings. They can not be namby-pamby, because the public will rightly turn away from them.

"All producers, with a possible tenth of one per cent. exception, are striving to make the finest product they know how to make, and they know more about the making of pictures than those outside the picture business, because no one unacquainted with the problems of picture production can properly be of any great assistance in the actual manufacture of screen entertainment."

RAFFAEL'S MADONNAS

IT IS FITTING AT CHRISTMAS TIME to present a Raffael madonna. The original of our cover is in the Munich Gallery. Raffael was born in Urbino in 1483. His first great master was Perugino, whose style he never wholly forsook, tho Leonardo and even Michelangelo also greatly influenced him. "He had the quality so highly prized by the Italians, that of charming at first sight," says Edith R. Abbot in her "The Great Masters" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.). "His life flowed along with a happy tranquillity, as if he had no inhibitions or antagonisms to hold him back. One difficulty after another was surmounted as he increased in power until, when he died in his thirty-seventh year, he had achieved a place of highest distinction." Turning to Prof. Frank Jewett Mather's "History of Italian Painting" (Charles Scribner's Sons) for special words on the madonnas:

EARLY DAYS OF THE SLAVE TRADE

Mr. Robinson brings home to us a dark page in our commercial history.

"The matronly sweetness of Raffael's early madonnas has won them affection from the first. With increasing dignity they retain a hint of the girlish refinement of their predecessors of the Early Renaissance. But they are less assertively fastidious, more normal and natural. All these obvious reasons for liking them are sound, and these pictures afford as well an insight into Raffael's consciously directed studies. The effect is ever toward richer and more complicated composition, and toward more interesting and stylistic dispositions of the figures. The naturalness is that of taste and calculation. Near the beginning of the series we have the lovely 'Madonna of the Grand Duke,' 1505. The upright frontal position and form and serene oval of the face recall Perugino. But reality has supervened—Perugino never painted such a Bambino—and for the sake of concentration the background is kept plain. We see in the Madonna of the Tempi family at Munich the madonna turned in three-quarters position, the pose energized, the body swaying in a slight counterpoise. Then he tries seated poses which offer the triangular pattern of Leonardo. Perhaps the earliest of this series is the lovely Cowper madonna, now in the Widener collection. Soon he adds figures, constructs the pyramids more ornately and restores the background of landscapes. At the head of this line is the Madonna of the Finch in the Pitti. It illustrates the gracious formality which Leonardo established in the 'Madonna of the Rocks.'

"Finding the balance of the two standing nude children a little too obvious, Raffael carries the move to its perfection in the Belle Jardinere of the Louvre. Here, to break the rigid symmetry, the St. John kneels, and superfluous trees have been cleared away from the background. He seeks further to enrich the pyramid and in the Madonna of the Canigiani family at Munich, finished in 1507, we have at once the densest of symmetries and the stylistic handling of all the figures."

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MR. SOTHERN RECALLS

GOOD STORIES OF THE STAGE are always welcome reading, and Mr. Sothern is full of them. No longer acting, he is coming alone upon the stage and peopling it with his old parts as well as with old associates. "A solid hour of quotation from 'Othello' and 'Hamlet,' line for line, part for part, without reference to book or notes," he has recently given to Boston and audiences else here, and he astonished the Boston *Transcript* reporter "F. E. J." "One might have expected perhaps such a memory of his own lines and cues, altho the threads of recollection are of slender strands, but from Mr. Sothern it was given with letter perfection of a lodge ritual." Mr. Sothern tells good stories on his father. The first was of an early engagement at the old Boston Museum:

"The audience booed him. With that, Sothern, senior, stept to the center of the stage and remarked, 'If you'll let me finish, I'll go home and learn how to act.'

"'He had ample opportunity to learn,' continued Mr. Sothern, 'as he was fired at the end of the performance.'

"Mr. Sothern told how his father built up the part of *Lord Dundreary* in 'Our American Cousin,' produced by Laura Keene at her theater in New York. 'My father,' said Mr. Sothern, 'loved controversy. He'd take four sides in an argument.'

"Mr. Sothern told how in one six-a-day performance, at the Howard Athenæum, where his father was the villain, the business called for him to be shot while attempting to file his way out of prison. But on this day some one had forgotten to load the guns, and when the guards were given the command to fire, the triggers clicked on empty shells.

"'Father, seeing the situation,' said Mr. Sothern, 'took the action into his own hands and exclaimed, "My God, I've swallowed the file." There was a sequel to this, too. The story spread about and one actor, who had heard it, found himself on the stage at the point where he was supposed to take poison, but without the poison. "God," he cried, "I've broken my neck!"

"'Another time father was given three parts by the stage manager. He took them, looked them over, and then came back to the stage manager. "I won't do them," he remarked. "You'll do them or you're fired," rejoined the boss. "Listen," said father, "I won't do them. I can't, because in the fourth act two of the men fight a duel and the third one separates them."'

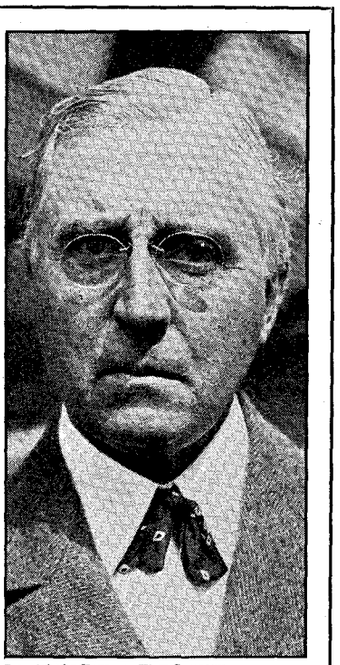
"Mr. Sothern related amusing instances which had ended with 'I knew your father.' People all over the country remembered the part of *Lord Dundreary*. Toward the close of his talk, Mr. Sothern told of a time he was playing *King Henry of Navarre*, in the movies.

"'I had to get on a horse,' said Mr. Sothern. 'I objected, but they assured me it was a nice gentle horse. In fact, it was an undertaker's horse. This day we were doing a battle, and I had to ride that horse four miles out to Brooklyn, this in my armor.

"'When we arrived we found a field full of men all shedding their clothes and putting on costumes for the battle. In a woods near by the enemy was also pulling on its tights. Then, the director suggested that the first pictures of the battle should start with me riding out of a cloud of smoke firing my pistol. He handed me an old-fashioned pistol, and we started.

"'Well, I fired the pistol, but I forgot all about the horse's ear, and fired right beside it. With that the undertaker's horse broke into a gallop. I was in a deep cowboy saddle and the end of my armor hit the horns of the saddle at every jounce, knocking the top part into my chin. The horse ran into the midst of the actors in the wood. A branch knocked off my hat and gave me a nasty bruise. I thought my end had come. At that point, one of the actors, an old man and almost naked, ran out from behind a tree where he was dressing, grabbed the horse and pulled him down. "I knew your father!" he shouted.'

"And a younger generation knows his son."



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THE CENTER OF THE STAGE

Says E. H. Sothern, is any place where the best actor stands.

Little anecdotes of the stage mingle with his comment and criticism of the theater of to-day and yesterday:

"Plays of the type of 'Our American Cousin' cover a period in the American theater that was swift and varied and full of accomplishment. It was the equivalent of the endowed theaters of Europe. Europeans recognize the theater as a social force; that noble drama, nobly played, is a vital force in the country. So through monarchies and republics they have kept the endowed theater, with talented actors giving the best plays at a low price. Here in America the small stock companies did the same thing for a while.

"There was not at that time the army of writers that we have to-day, but there were many great actors, and it is their lack that we deplore. These actors were content to stay with their local companies. They were acquainted with noble drama. What a schooling for a young man! Why, when my father appeared at the National Theater in Boston he had played 685 parts. And no wonder. The bill began at six-thirty with a farce, then there was a melodrama, then perhaps a Shakespearian play, and then a farce again before the evening was done. Goldsmith, Sheridan, and other great playwrights, were all part of their repertory. Why, they just took them out of their pockets!

"We have no such schooling now. My own education was very inadequate, and as a result I was forty before I could play *Hamlet*. Garrick, Jefferson, and Booth were playing their great Shakespearian rôles when they were in their early twenties. With us it's appalling. Think what I lost for twenty years! The end of the old stock companies came with the railroads when actors found they could travel about. That was the start of the star system. I came in at the end of that period, and even then each theater had its own scenery. But the stock companies couldn't stand the star competition, and died out.

"But the star system had its evils, and those who had the center of the stage were not always the best actors. However, the real center of the stage is not a piece of wood. (Mr. Sothern kicked at the floor.) The real center is where the best actor is, and when he goes off, he takes the center of the stage with him. It was another one of those silly little things that go down through the ages, like the saying that 'Shakespeare spells ruin.' Every one who has taken the labor to do Shakespeare well has made a fortune.

"Great plays are written for the actors. Shakespeare didn't get the idea for *King Lear*, and then say to himself, 'Well, there's no one to act it, but I'll run home and write it anyway.' He wrote for an actor. The chief thing about plays is the acting. All the great plays are in books in the public library, but what good are they? No, the trouble is we have no schools for actors.

"For the children the stage offers a wonderful opportunity. A great play by great actors will give them an experience never to be forgotten, and open their eyes to all that is splendid and beautiful. Mrs. Sothern and I gave 'Hamlet' in Chicago to children. Don't ever make the mistake of playing down to children; it's got to be as real to them as 'Jack-in-the-Bean-Stalk' to hold their attention, otherwise they'll make pellets of the programs to fire at you. At the close of one of our performances, a youngster in the front row yelled, 'This beats the nickel show!'

"This country is rich, and its arts are now being supported. A light is coming on the scene. We may yet have a National Theater at Washington, where the best plays will be presented by great actors, and yet the admission charge be from ten to fifty cents. The stage has a power to be used, and not let go any old way. It all requires schooling. The actor can't get up in the morning and say, 'I guess I'll play *King Lear* to-night.' And for that matter, even the man who attempted to curse his wife after the manner of the King, would probably lose his voice if he hadn't taken vocal lessons."

Mr. Sothern feels that through his tour he may be able to arouse public interest in the founding of endowed theaters, so that the equality of American actors and stage may be improved.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

LESSONS FROM THE AUBURN SLAUGHTER

FEW PENITENTS come out of the penitentiaries, few reformed from the reformatories, the jails are practically schools for crime, and prison management and conditions, it is charged, are the same as they were fifty or a hundred years ago. This is the lesson drawn from the prison outbreaks which culminated recently in the rioting and slaughter at Auburn Prison, New York, which horrified the whole country and made these "houses of forgotten men" one of the paramount issues of the day. Reform of the criminal, it is declared, must begin with reform of the well-nigh hopeless and inexcusable conditions which surround those who have incurred the displeasure of society. The prisons, it is charged, are overcrowded; brutality toward the prisoners is in vogue; the food is meager; hundreds are condemned to idleness; the young criminal who because of his very youth and inexperience may be the more easily reformed is housed with desperadoes appalled by the confinement from which death is the only release. "It's too crowded," said Father Donald Cleary, a Roman Catholic priest, who knelt among gas fumes and flying bullets to administer the last rites to Henry Sullivan, the gangster who led the desperate outbreak at Auburn Prison. "There ought to be segregation of the desperate, hardened characters," he went on, as Allen Raymond quotes him in the New York *Herald Tribune*. "I don't mean necessarily lifers, or persons doing terms for murder. Some of them really are not criminal types at all. They have killed somebody, perhaps, while temporarily insane with anger. I mean the third and fourth offenders—in prison for felonies." To him "the most pitiful thing about Auburn is to see young boys come in—not hardened criminals—and gradually deteriorate. You see them sinking, gradually but surely—and you're unable to save them. If the prisons weren't so overcrowded, if there were separate prisons for the hardened, we might reclaim the youngsters."

So an expert, Edwin J. Cooley, chief probation officer of the Court of General Sessions, New York, who deals with the problem in an article in *America*, a New York Roman Catholic weekly, which appeared, fortuitously, a few days after the outbreak in Auburn. He writes:

"Acute overcrowding with a resultant loss of control of the prisoners is one of the reasons for the riots. Most of the prisons of the country are archaic institutions, and many of them were built one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago. Many county jails, penitentiaries, and prisons are unfit for human habitation. Yet prisoners, insane, mentally defective, psychoneurotic, and those of confirmed vicious habits, are often intermingled in these institutions, frequently for long terms of imprisonment. Inadequate conditions and unwise prison management develop discontent and desperation among this group. Within the past year or two the prisons of the country have received a large number of habitual criminals, many of whom had not been in prison before for long periods of time. Now they find themselves facing ten, twenty, and thirty years, or a lifetime of penal confinement. These men have been accustomed to no little luxury and a free and restless existence. They are appalled by the prospect of what seems endless punishment, and it is this type of men who organize and try to carry out desperate efforts to escape.

"Half a million individuals enter our penal institutions every year. Sixty per cent. of them have had at least one previous imprisonment. For the most part, prisons fail in the task of making men better. Prison life is just a gap between the prisoner's past and future, which allows him to embellish his past criminal experience."

The prison is necessary, and there is no fool-proof plan for its conduct, but psychiatry, psychology, and social case work, and an unprejudiced review of our experience, says Mr. Cooley, have united in forming certain common-sense suggestions. Some of the more important of these are, he writes:

"Proper guardians for our prisoners—a superior prison personnel.

"Skilled medical supervision and care.

"Psychological and psychiatric study of each prisoner, and individualized treatment based on his needs.

"The segregation of the defective and diseased—and their appropriate treatment.

"Productive and paid-for labor for all who are able.

"Education in social relationships.

"Industry in the open-farms, and shops with sunlight, instead of walled cages.

"These suggestions are not overradical. It would seem, on the contrary, rather strange that we should, in this our twentieth century after Christ, have to make them at all. And yet not one of these proposals has ever, in this country, been put into full and effective practise. There is always the economic objection—they would cost too much money. But consider, for instance, the effect of an improved prison personnel. At once we would have more decency, better recreation, more exercise, better food, a better relation between the governors and their charges, an atmosphere of discipline and fair play."

Speaking over the radio from the forum of the Washington *Evening Star*, Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal prisons, urged "a rigorous, yet humane, scientific, yet common-sense, progressive, yet protective, program of penal reform. Overwhelmed with the task of housing and feeding twice as many inmates as our penitentiaries should accommodate," he said, "the real work of our Federal prisons, personal reconstruction, has had to be deferred." He went on to say that "recent scientific studies have demonstrated that the greatest factor making for successful reform is an ability and willingness on the part of the subject to do a day's work. But one industry has been authorized by Congress at the Atlanta penitentiary, and this gives employment to but 800 out of the total of 3,777. Two industries have been authorized at Leavenworth, leaving probably from 1,500 to 2,000 men in either complete or semicomplete idleness." Massachusetts, "with the highest use of probation and parole of any State in the country, and a humane prison system," he pointed out, "has the lowest homicide rate and a record of less serious crime than was the case fifteen years ago." Summarizing his plans for reform, he advocates:

"Removing physical handicaps to success and thus increasing the resisting power to temptation.

"Teaching a trade and thus minimizing the economic pressure to commit crime.

"Through the study and classification of the individual, reach the personal problem involved and apply the remedy.

"Through the right kind of education, good books, and other constructive contacts, supplant a habit of lawlessness with a morale of patriotic cooperation.

"Release on parole under strict supervision, to supply an adjusted and controlled release, with home and employment provided, and activities circumscribed.

"Prompt decision and disposition in criminal cases through the simplification and clarification of legal procedure.

"Scientific analysis of the individual and the causes of his crime.

"Special treatment for the irresponsible.

"Strict discipline for all normal or intentional criminals.

"Permanent segregation of the defective or incorrigible."

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SANTA CLAUS BARRED IN RUSSIA

NO SANTA CLAUS, NO CHRISTMAS GIFTS, no church bells ringing out the glad tidings—that was the sad situation which confronted the little children of Russia where the Soviet Government was powerful enough to enforce its decree against any form of observance of the Nativity. This is a part of the Soviet Government's program against religion, which has not stopt short of utterly discarding God and actively teaching that religion is used as an opiate to drug the minds of the people against social and material advancement. Santa Claus and all the tradition with which we have surrounded the day are thrown into the same general discard. Christmas becomes a work-day. In a copyrighted dispatch from Moscow to the New York *World*, written before Christmas, Boris Smolar tells us:

NO CHRISTMAS FOR THEM

An anti-religious parade in Russia. The banner bears the words: "To the Slaves of Capitalism—The wrestlers for the Universal October (send) fiery greetings from the S. S. S. R. workmen." The Soviet Government banned all observance of the great Christian festival, and the chimneys were closed to Santa Claus.

"Orders issued to-day by the Moscow Soviet prohibit stores selling Christmas-trees or Christmas toys, and from displaying Yuletide articles in show windows. The orders state that persons cutting Christmas-trees or selling them will be liable to prosecution. The police have been ordered to arrest any one found bringing Christmas-trees into the city from the suburbs, or offering them for sale here.

"Artists and singers who participate in Christmas programs will be expelled from their unions. Workers will have to work the usual hours on Christmas Day.

"Russian children, if the authorities have their way, will be taken on Christmas to anti-religious movies and to concerts. Bells have already been removed from many churches as part of the anti-Christmas campaign. They are being melted down, and their metal will be used for industrial purposes.

"Despite the Government's declaration against Christmas festivities, the religious element in Moscow, preparing for the festival, distributed among the populace to-day handbills calling upon the people to observe Christmas by attending church services.

"Josef Stalin, Red Russia's ruler, received a report to-day from Garlovka, known as a religious center, that 15,000 persons paraded there in an anti-religious demonstration, collecting 4,000 ikons from local churches, and later burned them in the center of the city."

DRYING UP THE BRITISH PUBS

TEMPERANCE IS MAKING GOOD HEADWAY against the "pubs" in England and Wales, where drunkenness is much less than in prewar days. This is the report of the Liberal and Radical Candidates' Association issued under the title, "Liberal Temperance Policy," and it is confirmed by the evidence recorded in the annual volume of Licensing Statistics, which shows that the convictions for drunkenness in the two countries were 65,166 in 1927 as compared with 188,877 in 1913, a decrease of 65.5 per cent. This improvement, says the report, as it is quoted in *Information Service*, which is published by the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches, "has doubtless been influenced by the general causes which make for social progress. Better housing, the spread of education, cinemas, motor-cars, and greater facilities for travel, more opportunities for recreation, sport and games, and a wider choice of more rational pleasures than mere alcoholic indulgence—all have played their part." The authors of the report "do not overlook the steady pressure of organized temperance opinion, the effect of school-teaching of the hygiene of food and drink, and the significant growth of the Temperance Friendly Societies."

"But there are more definite and measurable influences. The net reduction since 1904 of 20,675 on licenses (offset tho it is, in part, by the increase of 6,404 registered clubs); the shortening of the hours of sale, and the marked increase in the price of alcoholic drinks necessitated by post-war taxation—these are the main causes of the reduced consumption of alcohol, and, concurrently, of lessened drunkenness. If such potent causes had not diminished both drinking and intemperance, modern theories would require drastic revision. . . .

"Side by side with the improvement, and forming part of it, has gone the hardening of scientific opinion against the use of alcohol. . . . In the stress of modern competition the nation can not tolerate the easy-going alcoholic indulgence of the past, and it is justified in requiring a higher standard both of physical efficiency and intellectual energy. It is now merely a question of reducing individual drunkenness. Modern reformers are thinking less of the slumdom of a drunkard's home, and more of the influence of temperance reform in raising the standard of life for the community as a whole.

"The movement against the evils of alcoholism is world-wide based partly on scientific opinion and partly on observation of the social evils that everywhere ensue. We have not explored afresh the situation in foreign countries. Information on this head is obtainable without difficulty. Nor have we made a study of the workings of American Prohibition. It is clear that, even if the legislative ostracism of alcohol in the United States has done everything which its advocates claim, it was rendered possible only by a long education through legislative experiments of various kinds, and through innumerable no-license contests in small, and, as time went on, in increasingly large areas."

Glancing at the experience abroad, the report observes:

"First, that the decision between license and no-license is the primary issue on which the organized force of the temperance movement concentrates in all parts of the world; and, second, that the no-license, on which they place their hopes, is a plant of slow growth. The experience of Scotland is a repetition of what has happened in the British Dominions. A local option law has to generate, often through its early failures, the force by which it ultimately succeeds."

The number of licenses for consumption on the premises at the beginning of 1928 was 78,803, a net reduction of 20,675 since 1904. But "since 1907 the rate of reduction has fallen almost continuously, only 437 licenses being withdrawn in 1927, against an average of 1,069 during the period of greatest activity between 1905–1909."

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CERTAINLY, IT'S TRUE

LET IT BE KNOWN to small inquirers that that fat and bewhiskered merry old gentleman known as Santa Claus, present residence No. 1 North Pole, actually lived in ancient times, believe it or not, and because of his good works and love of children entered into sacred tradition, where he has been busy ever since. He appears in history as the Bishop of Myra in Lycia, and died in 342 A. D. By various easy stages, as is the way with tradition, Saint Nicholas, which was his real name, finally entered upon the scene as the dispenser of gifts to all good children—and most children achieve an aura just before Christmas—and is now known, revered and besought by both children and grown-ups the world over. This year he even visited the South Pole, where he was called upon to fill the man-size woolen stockings of the Byrd expedition.

The name by which we know the generous old gentleman is a diminutive of the Dutch San Nicholaas, an identity of his own in the household mythology of Holland and the United States. Only comparatively recently has he been adopted in England. His saint's day is St. Nicholas's Eve, December 5, but his activities have been transferred in many countries to Christmas Eve, which is entirely given over to him and his army of assistants. His alternative name is Kriss-Kringle, from the German Christ Kindlein. As the story is condensed from Walsh's "Curiosities of Popular Customs,"

"In France St. Nicholas's Day is the great fête-day of the children, and they petition him in the words, 'St. Nicholas, my good patron, send me something very good.' It is rare, indeed, that St. Nicholas risks his popularity so far as to present his petitioners with nothing at all. It might lead to skepticism in the infant mind. On the eve of his day expectant children hang up their stockings in the chimney-corner and then retire to rest. If they have been good during the previous year, toys and bonbons are next morning found to have been miraculously concealed within the stocking; but if naughtiness has been the rule, the stocking is discovered full of old paper, or coals, or refuse, and hidden therein are a rod and a cane. In certain southern provinces of Germany, St. Nicholas's Day is celebrated as a preliminary to Christmas, but he does not slip into the house at night and put things in the stockings that are hung up. He presents himself boldly after supper on the eve of his festival, rings the bell, stalks into the parlor, and puts down his bag, stuffed with the good things that he is going to leave, but before doing so, greets the company by name, and calls each child before him, putting questions as to his behavior during the past year, and his promises as to the future. If the record be good, the child is asked to recite a jingle or verse, which, if it pleases St. Nick, wins a reward of cake or fruit, and additional remembrance on Christmas Day; then he disappears amid the tinkling of bells, and on Christmas Day the Christ Child appears, and brings the gifts promised for good behavior.

"In south Austria, where no Christmas Day is observed, the church festival is on the eve of St. Nicholas's Day. This is the gift-making season. Then a young man, expert in his catechism, takes the part of the Bishop saint. Accompanied by two angels in the attire of choir boys, each carrying a bag or basket, he is followed by a train of imps with blackened faces, who toot horns and rattle chains that bind them. As the Bishop enters the door of the house with his angels, he leaves the imps of mischief behind him. Thereafter the children are brought up before St. Nicholas, and examined painstakingly.

"After the examination, if successfully passed, the attendant angels give the children gifts of nuts and cakes of fantastic shapes. If the child fails to pass, he must stand aside. When this is all over, the imps of mischief are allowed to enter and scare the children, but not to touch them, and they amuse the company with strange dances and antics. The whole ceremony now becomes farcical and, as the evening grows into the night, great fun is allowed in the village. After the departure of Nicholas, the children return to their homes, expecting that he will come back and visit each house separately, and with generosity pour out more gifts. Then the kiddies say their prayers, and put baskets and dishes on the window-sills; then to bed.

"Among the Dutch burghers of New York St. Nicholas was a jolly, fat, roistering character, who sometimes made an appearance with his good-natured vrouw, Molly Griteje. Around him the children come and sing their evening hymns to the good saint.

> Santa Claus, good holy man!
> Go your way from Amsterdam,
> From Amsterdam to Spain,
> And from Spain to Orange,
> And bring the little children toys.
>
> St. Nicholas, my dear good friend,
> To serve you ever was my end;
> If you me now something will give,
> You I'll serve as long as I live.

"By the Italians of Bari, a seaport on the southeastern coast, the festival of St. Nicholas is observed with great splendor and much earnestness, for in a subterranean church there are treasured the remains of the saint. Legend claims that they were buried originally in his own cathedral at Myra, and that certain merchants of Bari stole them in the eleventh century, and carried them to their town, on the ninth of May, 1087, when they handed them over to the Archbishop. On the day when they were reburied in the church that was then known as St. Stephen's, thirty persons were cured of various distempers through the intercession of the saint. Ever since that date the tomb of St. Nicholas of Bari has been famous for pilgrimages. To this day on the 6th of December it draws thither thousands of pilgrims, some going barefooted, all of them being fed at the priory gates, and many of them clad in the ancient dress.

"In memory of some of the rites performed in honor of Neptune, the image of St. Nicholas is borne through the streets and carried out to sea, being returned at nightfall, when bonfires and rockets are ignited, and the entire population chants litanies."

FOR NORTHERN READERS

CERTAIN sectional and self-appointed vigilantes for the public conscience who believe that the white Southerner spends most of his time in shooing the Negro into a corner and keeping him there may learn something to the contrary from the following appreciative editorial written by a white Southerner of a Negro preacher. The tribute appears in *The Western Recorder* (Baptist), of Louisville, Kentucky, and it is to Richard Carroll, a Negro Baptist minister who was well liked throughout South Carolina:

"Southern Negroes and their white friends understand each other in a way beyond the easy comprehension of outsiders. Yet our Negro friends are aware how difficult it is for them to approach whites with friendly confidence where the least possible implication of social relationship arises. The tact and understanding heart of Richard Carroll, who himself was a mulatto, in such circumstances were a constant wonder. He knew each several tabu forward and backward. And he let sleeping tabus lie. Should one happen to open its eye, behold, the object of its suspicion had disappeared!

"Never did Richard Carroll in any single instance fail in his approach to his white friends, even when perhaps contact with their women was involved, to present himself in a way at once winsome and respectful, and yet natural and without any suggestion of apologizing for his racial identity or skin-color.

"Love can do that. Richard Carroll loved the people of God, regardless of color, and he loved the Southern white man, and understood him. Nothing else than love can do that. Richard Carroll deliberately and firmly refused to take up with any of those misguided ideas that have been fostered by some of his own race leaders, to the effect that Negroes must place a chip on their shoulders and demand 'their rights' of the white man. Yet he was the most potent and influential Negro we ever knew in putting it on the consciences of Southern whites that they should treat the blacks about them or in their service with equity and kindness and consideration."

Observing that "this tribute was written by a white Southerner concerning a black man who was a welcome speaker in white Baptist churches and associations throughout South Carolina," *The Baptist* (Chicago) exclaims: "Imagine a Negro speaker touring the white Baptist associations of Ohio, Indiana, or Massachusetts!"

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

THE author of this also wrote "Requiem for a Dead Warrior," quoted by us December 15, 1928, from the Toronto *Saturday Night*, whence we take this. He won the Oxford Newdigate Prize in 1925 for his poem on Byron:

FIRE BURIAL

By Edgar McInnis

She never could sleep in the earth, in the cold dark grave—
She who was proud and free,
She of the burnished hair,
She who was one with the sun and sunlit sea
And the shining air;
She could never be laid in the lonely deep
Where no light stirs
And the sullen mould and the slow worm creep
Over the mouth that once was hers,
Shut now forever from song, and the eyes from laughter,
Out of the sight of the sun and the sunlit wave—
Oh, never prison her heart in the sombre grave,
In the dark of the long hereafter.

Build her last altar here
On the broad open shore—
Here where the long seas thunder
And swing to the lift of the tide.
This was her heart's own song, but now no more
Her dancing feet will follow the dancing foam,
Nor sunset shadow her eyes with a deep, still wonder—
O dreams that fade while they still are fair!—
No more will the wind etch clear
The cleanly strength of her body breasting the wind,
Nor fling her laughter into the sun, nor scatter her hair,
Spun bronze with the shadows intertwined;
Earth and the seas abide,
But this was her heart's own song, and her heart went home
Before her song had died.

She was a crystal that held a flame
Burning clear in its inmost heart;
She was a chalice far too frail
For the flame that shattered its walls apart.
Life that called to her, love that came
Deep as the tide of the moonlit sea
Woke her soul to a singing splendour
Beyond the strength of her heart to hold,
And flesh was a robe as of iron mail
Prisoning wings till the wings burst free
And the body lay in its last surrender
Panoplied royal in flaming gold.

She could never be laid in the lonely dark—
She will go out as a flame into the sun,
Soaring and unconfined,
Free from the body and all the bonds that sever
Spirit from spirit, song from the singing heart;
So when the last faint spark
Blows out to sea, and fades, and the fire is done
And we depart
Into our loneliness, she will go questing on,
One with the world she loved, one with the dawn,
One with the sunlit air and the calling wind
And the sea for ever.

THIS is autumn of Southern lands—Italy, Spain, Greece, California, in *The New Statesman* (London), not the flaming Autumn of our northern clime:

AUTUMN

By Roy Campbell

I love to see, when leaves depart,
The clean anatomy arrive,
Winter, the paragon of art,
That kills all forms of life and feeling
Save what is pure and will survive.

Already now the clanging chains
Of geese are harnessed to the moon,
Stripped are the great sun-clouding planes,
And the black pines, their own revealing,
Let in the needles of the noon.

Strained by the gale the olives whiten
Like hoary wrestlers spent with toil
And, with the vines, their branches lighten
To brim our vats where summer lingers
In the red froth and golden oil.

Soon on our hearth's reviving pyre
Their rotted stems will crumble up,
And like a ruby panting fire
The grape will redden on your fingers
Through the lit crystal of the cup.

THE writer, Mr. Money, is an economist, and a poet as well it seems, for in his "The Immortal Purpose and Other Poems" (Cobden-Sanderson, London) he takes a congenial theme:

THAT PASSES QUICKLY

By Sir L. Chiozza Money

Behold! beneath the Sun is something new!
The lives of millions based on burning coal—
Coal spent in ignorance as though it grew;
Squandered as though exhaustion were our goal.

Our fifty millions live their fevered span,
And raise the food of twenty. Half their toil
Is toil in vain, for lack of guide or plan;
Their minds untilled are fruitless as their soil.

Spendthrift of life and work, the coal is got,
And shipped to buy us bread. The towns are black
With riot of waste. The very stones do rot
With riches burned to make the future lack.

Yet naught of preparation for that day
When coal no more shall give its potent aid;
Careless, unschooled, the people go their way,
Turning, in sullen toil, the wheels of trade.

No lasting strength is in this rude employ,
Or arts enduring. They who put their trust
In coal for bread the future's hope destroy,
And build in vanity on very dust.

Behold! beneath the Sun is something new—
A thing that passes quickly, and is done.
The truth is said, but who shall deem it true?
It shall be answered when the course is run.

AN attempt to depict, in sonnet form, the desolate and foreboding aspect of a winter landscape, we find in the Chicago *Daily Tribune:*

IN BLACK AND WHITE

By Eolus (E. O. Laughlin)

In black and white, in bold, cubistic sketching,
Beneath a blotch of bleak, tumultuous skies,
Distorted, dim, the winter landscape lies:
Dune phantoms, specter-haunted valleys, fetching
To far horizons, where, like giants stretching
Their tortured hands to heaven, Prometheus-wise,
Stark trees, in grim, fantastic profile, rise,—
In black and white—a futuristic etching.

The landscape lies, a thing of sullen doom,
No hint of life, no hope of life, revealing,
Till suddenly (a master stroke of gloom!),
Evil and ominous, comes weirdly stealing
From out the north, across the waste of snows,
A flock of slow-winged, black, uncanny crows.

THE butt of jokes or of aversion this laborer at last finds a champion in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

SANDWICHMEN

By T. C. Murray

"Each to each a brother be,
In this sign all men may know
You are of My company"—
Thus the Master long ago.

Alas for Christianity!—
Perished seed upon a stone:
Voices in the wilderness,
Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Hunched, decrepit sandwichmen,
Hobbling through our Christian street,
On their woeful pilgrimage—
Poor pale spectres of defeat.

What care women fluttering by,
Gay as tulips in the sun?
Deaf their hearts to Tenebrae—
Life's a tango-rhythmed tune.

What to you or me strayed souls
From the *Purgatorio?*
Smug-sufficient dummies we
In a hideous window show.

So let sharp winds freeze their bones,
And the icy spears of rain;
Let the burning asphalt make
Their poor feet a crush of pain.

Alas for Christianity!
Perished seed upon a stone:
Voices in the wilderness,
Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

MORE of Miss Montgomery's transla tions from the Greek Anthology appea in *The Lyric*. Others were quoted in ou August 10 issue. They suggest the regre over transient things:

FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY

By Roselle Mercier Montgomery

THE DISCARDED MIRROR

I, who laughed it in my day,
Over Hellas, in my pride,
In whose porches lovers vied,
Now, I, Lais, come to lay
Here before the Paphian's shrine,
This, my mirror, where no more
Shines my beauty, as before;
Since the loveliness once mine
I no longer see, I vow
Not to view what I am now.

HOARDED BEAUTY

Maiden miser, to what end
Do you hoard what you should spend?
Life's the time for love—why save
Beauty's bounty for the grave?
Girl, in Acheron you'll hear
Nevermore a lover's prayer!
Those who loved and those who prayed
Are alike there—dust and shade!

LINES FOR A LABOR UNION

Six hours for work! Indeed,
That is enough to give
To labor—let the rest
Show forth the motto, "Live"!

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L U X U R I O U S T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

In her imperial sleigh, gliding smoothly over the powdered snow, Catherine the Great traveled in the regal luxury befitting the Empress of All the Russias

IN thirty years devoted to building fine cars exclusively, Packard has learned much about motor car luxury. And the sum total of this long and rich experience is embodied in today's Packard Eight De Luxe—the most luxurious and the most perfectly appointed car Packard has ever produced.

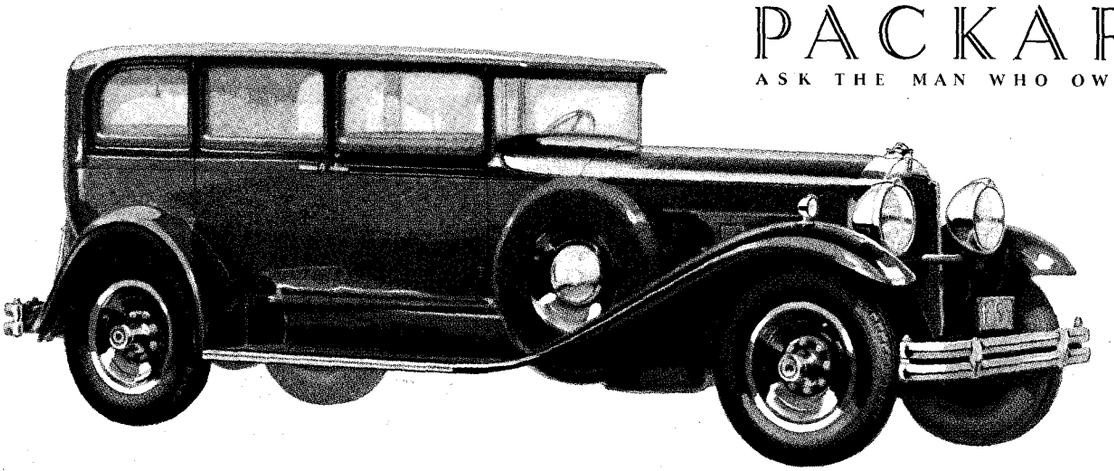
The Packard Eight De Luxe is designed and built for that select clientele which knows and appreciates the finest things which life affords. Only a few—less than ten a day—are built in what is virtually a factory within a factory. There, Packard's expert craftsmen labor to produce the finest car in the world—regardless of unit cost.

With colors, fittings and fabrics the personal choice of the owner, the finishing of each De Luxe model Packard is an individual task in which the finest custom traditions prevail.

The Eight De Luxe is Packard's masterpiece. Nothing is left undone to enhance its well-earned reputation for providing the finest and most luxurious personal transportation money can buy. No wonder that this car, long established abroad as *the* great American automobile, is found, almost without exception, among the vehicles owned by royalty and the great and powerful of every nation and clime.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



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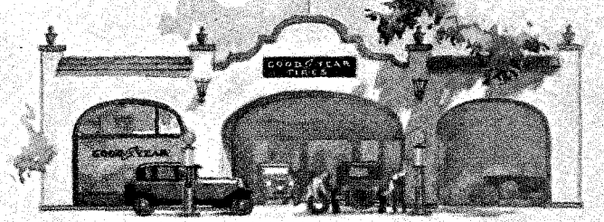
THE STORY OF GOODYEAR CHAPTER 10

CAUSE



In the field, as in the factory, *serviceability* has always been a cardinal point of Goodyear policy.

Thus it has never been enough merely to sell a Goodyear product: a sincere effort is steadily made to teach the buyer its proper use.

That is why the fine body of independent merchants who constitute Goodyear Distribution all over the world are properly called Goodyear Service Station Dealers.

Through them, in our selling we seek to insure the public a genuine and worthwhile service just as in our manufacturing we strive to insure a product-quality which will "protect our good name."

P. W. Litchfield

President

GOOD

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THE STORY OF GOODYEAR CHAPTER 10

RESULT

Goodyear Service like Goodyear Quality is favorably known throughout the world.

Because of this the Goodyear Sales Franchise attracts the very highest type of retail tire dealer.

Today, over all the earth, tens of thousands of these selected Goodyear Service Station Dealers sell and service Goodyear Tires for your convenience.

Because they handle the world's most popular tires, and back them up with money-saving service, it is probably true in your town as in almost every other, "The Best Dealer is a Goodyear Dealer."

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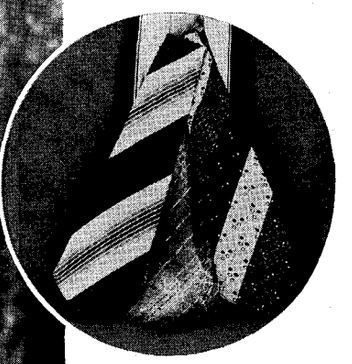
Smiles that attract



Let your tooth paste buy you a good tie

Buy yourself a new tie with what you save by using Listerine Tooth Paste instead of dentifrices in the 50¢ class. The saving averages about $3 per year per person, assuming you use a tube a month.

See *how quickly* this modern dentifrice makes teeth *white—lustrous*

YOU are urged to try Listerine Tooth Paste made by the makers of Listerine and in every way worthy of the Listerine name.

We ask you particularly to note how swiftly it removes stubborn discolorations, tartar plaques and fermenting food particles.

Note, too, after a few brushings how white, lustrous and brilliant your teeth become.

Such results are due to modern cleansing and polishing agents present in this unusual dentifrice. Many years of study preceded their selection. Their purpose is to cleanse speedily but with absolute safety. They do this because they are harder than tartar and consequently remove it. But they are softer than the precious enamel and so are harmless to it.

Listerine Tooth Paste not only gives you ideal cleansing but definitely improves the hygiene of the mouth for it also contains the antiseptic essential oils of Listerine with their marked potency to inhibit the growth of dangerous bacteria in the mouth.

Incidentally, at 25¢ Listerine Tooth Paste saves about $3 per year per person when compared with dentifrices costing 50¢ or more.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE . . . 25¢

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SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

THE BIGGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

TO FIND OUT WHAT IT IS, look out of the window. The swarms of motor-cars, non-existent thirty years ago, give an impressive answer. But they swarm only in the United States. In Europe there is no such congestion; in Asia the cars are few indeed. The world situation, thinks Jean-Paul Chaville, writing in *L'Européen* (Paris), must be envisioned by an analysis by separate countries. We in America have about reached the peak of production, so future expansion, he thinks, is for others. We give below his interesting bird's-eye view of the industry. Writes Mr. Chaville:

"What a strange thing it is that this industry, scarcely thirty years old, should in a few decades have changed the face of our civilization, and now assumes the rôle of mistress of the world!

"The first attempts at building automobiles were made in France between 1890 and 1900. At the beginning of 1899 there were not 1,000 automobiles in all the United States; there were scarcely 1,500 in France. To-day there are more than thirty-three millions in the world, or one for every fifty-five persons. But some countries are ahead of others. There is one for every five inhabitants in the United States, one for every nine in Canada, and one for thirty-five in France and Great Britain, which makes one realize that the automobile is almost everywhere only at the opening of its career, and its total numbers may be multiplied by ten before the end of the present century."

It is the character of the automobile, says Mr. Chaville, that explains its preponderant influence on the world's industry:

"Contrary to almost all other manufactured articles, which require little or no upkeep and remain unproductive, the automobile is a living and creative thing. Living, it consumes yearly millions worth of salable material, and contributes greatly to the support of governments. And, nevertheless, it is worth more than it costs. The Americans have a saying—'It is not because we are rich that we have automobiles, it is because we have automobiles that we are rich!'

"In the exchange of income and outlay due to the automobile, the balance is in favor of the income.

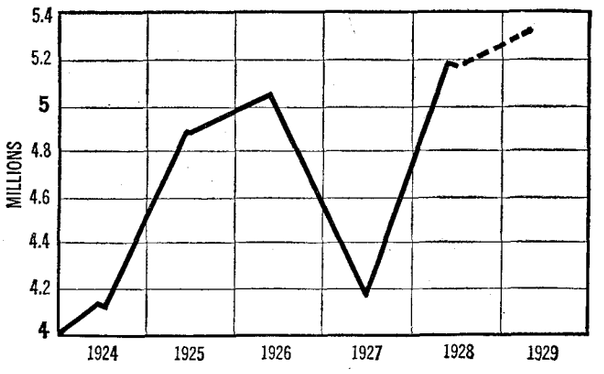
"The statistics of the automobile industry in themselves explain its preponderance. We may estimate its annual amount at 150 billion francs. It supports countless subsidiary industries. In America the automobile absorbs 85 per cent. of the production of rubber, 18 of steel, 60 of cloth fittings, 74 of glass, 19 of wood, 27 of aluminum, 15 of copper, 26 of lead, 5 of zinc, 28 of nickel, and 80 of petroleum.

"There, as with us, the automobile is the largest customer of the railroad companies; it supports the building trades by the constant erection and reconstruction of factories and salesrooms. Last year the makers and sellers of automobiles spent in the United States five billion francs in buildings of all kinds.

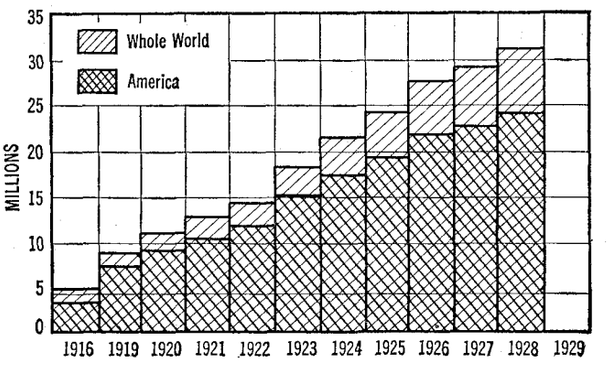
"The States derive part of their revenues from the automobile; in France its contribution amounts to one-tenth of the total budget. It has been estimated that with taxes, etc., one-third, at least, of the price of a car goes to the Government. But besides this contribution from its sale price, the automobile also contributes an annual revenue of several billion francs through municipal taxes, taxes on gasoline and oil, etc.

"The personnel of the industry is considerable. It is estimated that it supports at least six million families.

"Nowhere has there been so great an effort to perfect the methods of manufacture. The results are remarkable, and it may be said that the automobile has fallen in price by one-half since 1914, compared with agricultural products and textile goods, for example, despite its burden of exceptionally high taxes."



ANNUAL WORLD-PRODUCTION OF AUTOMOBILES



AUTOMOBILES IN AMERICA AND IN THE WORLD

"Contrary to almost all other manufactured articles, which require little or no upkeep and remain unproductive, the automobile is a living and creative thing. Living, it consumes yearly millions worth of salable material, and contributes greatly to the support of governments. And, nevertheless, it is worth more than it costs. The Americans have a saying—'It is not because we are rich that we have automobiles, it is because we have automobiles that we are rich!'"

What, then, is the future of this magic industry? Saturation has often been discust. At first sight the increasing diffusion of the automobile seems irresistible. The graphic diagrams that we reproduce show that its use rises with impressive constancy and regularity. Mr. Chaville proceeds:

"As for us, we think that the situation should be examined not in its entirety but separately in each country. This industry is essentially nationalistic, and this element should not be overlooked.

"The present American prosperity is perhaps somewhat illusory. Certain elements of the situation are evidently favorable. Thus of 3,800,000 cars produced in 1928 in the United States, 36 per cent. were for new buyers or additions to cars already owned. The price of gasoline there is cheaper than elsewhere—twice as cheap as in France, with much higher wages. It would seem, therefore, that nothing could interfere with this triumphal march, except that existing stocks exceed 3,500,000 cars, corresponding to seven months' production.

"This unusual figure is reached for the first time. It has led the factories to curtail production.

"For the first time this year the September production was less than that of the same month in 1928. August sales showed some decrease.

"The European situation is quite different. It seems to be still at the very beginning of its possibilities. Suffice it to say that competent American authorities estimate that in the near future the use of the automobile in France will be quite as great as in the United States. The needs of the European market are immense. Its export possibilities are considerable. No industry possibly offers us such an encouraging outlook if we know how to proceed toward the rehabilitation of our fiscal system and the methodical organization of our production and of our commercial expansion."

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Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

IS THIS CAUSED BY RADIUM? VESUVIUS SPOUTING FIRE, SMOKE, AND LAVA

DANGERS OF TOO MUCH WINTER HEAT

PEOPLE DIE IN WINTER not from the cold, but from heat—the heat of overwarmed dwellings, asserts Dr. John Harvey Kellogg in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). Each year as cold weather approaches, and the first storms arrive, thousands of persons, especially elderly people and semi-invalids, shiver, he says, with apprehension, and begin to take precautions for protection against frosty weather. Before the holiday season doctors and undertakers begin to get busy because of the ravages of pneumonia, "flu," and acute bronchitis. As he proceeds to sketch the picture:

"Retired bankers, aged politicians, and senior citizens of all sorts begin dropping off so fast that not infrequently several columns of leading daily metropolitan newspapers are filled with brief notices of the death after brief illness of well-known citizens who have succumbed to pneumonia, influenza, or heart failure for which they have for years been preparing themselves by unhygienic habits of living.

"The winter season certainly brings great perils to many thousands of men and women whose health is impaired by wrong living habits, but the low temperature, the cold at this season of the year, is not the real menace. The real danger is the overheating to which people subject themselves in the period of frigid weather. Few people allow themselves to suffer from cold. Warm clothing, efficient heating appliances, well-constructed houses, closed, and even heated, vehicles afford abundant protection. Unfortunately the average person in taking precautions against cold goes to the other extreme, and subjects himself to injury from overheating. It is not an uncommon thing to find in the living-rooms of furnace-heated houses temperatures above that of an average hot summer day. It is very common to find in homes, factories, churches, concert halls, etc., temperatures ranging from 78 degrees to 84 degrees. The heat is often so great as to produce perspiration. When the skin is heated to such a degree that nature pours out water upon it to cool it by evaporation, contact with a draft of cold air is highly perilous. A person with low resistance suffering from such exposure is likely to be stricken down by an attack of pneumonia, influenza, or acute bronchitis. The overheating lowers resistance and prepares the way for an attack by those formidable enemies of life and good health, which are always on the alert for victims when zero temperatures prevail. We have learned to protect ourselves against cold, so we rarely suffer direct injury from frosty weather, but injury from overheating is almost a universal menace. In public places where people gather, as movies, churches, schools, and almost universally in private homes, overheating during the cold months is encountered, and is undoubtedly the greatest cause of sickness and death active at this season of the year.

"As a matter of fact the winter season offers great advantages by which we may profit greatly if we will recognize and utilize them. Here are a few:

"Winter air is free from dust, clean, and germless.

"Winter air is the very finest tonic known. In breathing cold air, the lungs expand more fully and the intake of oxygen is doubled. Every organ of the body is vitalized and rendered more efficient by this increased oxygen intake.

"In cold weather instead of shutting ourselves up in overheated rooms, we should keep the temperature of living-rooms as low as possible without discomfort. In England the temperature of living-rooms is about 60 degrees. The writer remembers once noting the temperature in a hospital for tuberculous patients and found it to be 58 degrees. No one seemed uncomfortable. Sufficient clothing should be worn to keep the body warm, especially to prevent chilling of the extremities. Care should be taken never to allow the temperature of living-rooms to rise high enough to induce perspiration. When such overheating occurs there is always grave danger of injury following through exposure to cold drafts by skin chilling. It is important to remember that in cold weather the danger from overheating is far greater than from chilling, and that the danger of injury from overheating is far greater than in summer."

THE RADIUM THEORY OF VOLCANOES

WE DO NOT KNOW THE TEMPERATURE of the earth's interior, says Prof. W. Anderssen, writing in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig). Our shafts and bore-holes seldom extend downward more than a mile—about as deep proportionately as a puncture in the skin of an apple. In the deepest bore-holes the temperature increases with the depth, rising about one degree for every hundred feet. He goes on:

"One can not tell whether this increase continues at approximately the same rate in deeper places. Still, it is a fact that heat is emitted from the interior of the earth and that it vanishes at the surface. Consequently, the earth must be yielding continuously considerable quantities of heat. We formerly came to the conclusion that the earth was cooling. The rapidity of this cooling process was even estimated, and upon this hypothesis a whole retrospective and prospective history of the formation of the earth was built.

"This notion has now been shaken most severely, due to the science of radiology. We know that all radioactive substances constantly produce heat, and from the quantity of such substances contained in the upper layer of the earth's crust, we can calculate that, even if their proportion continues only to the depth of seven miles, the earth produces as much heat as it loses. If it continues beyond that, the earth produces even more heat than it yields, and must be growing warmer and warmer.

"In a book recently published in London under the title 'Radioactivity and Geology,' the famous English geophysicist, Prof. J. Jolly, has based upon this argument a very clever theory of the causes of volcanic eruptions, which, in spite of all that has been written about them, have essentially still remained enigmatical.

"The radioactive substances, he says, are not evenly distributed in the earth. In some places they are but sparingly represented, whereas elsewhere they are to be found in large quantities. Thence it may easily occur that in some places the accumulation is sufficient to gradually reach the intense temperature of 1,200 degrees to 1,300 degrees, at which the basalt rock melts. Molten basalt takes up more space than solid basalt. The expansion resulting from the fusion must thus cause pressure, which hurls out the molten mass through fissures in the crust of the earth.

"This, says Jolly, is what we call a volcanic eruption. Whether or not Jolly's theory will prove to be correct, this much is certain: that radiology presents entirely new potentialities of solving the question of volcanic eruptions."

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Rip Van Winkles

REMEMBER Washington Irving's lovable, irresponsible Rip Van Winkle? How persistently he tricked himself! Time and again when temptation was too strong and nature too weak, he would lift his glass and say, "I won't count this one".

© 1929 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

THERE are many Rip Van Winkles in the world right now—some are weak in self-control; some are sadly behind the times in a matter of vital importance to them. They are the unfortunates among the million diabetics in the United States today.

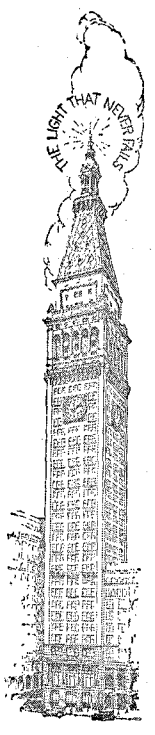
Old Rip's giant spree put him to sleep for twenty years—but "food sprees" are bringing death to present-day Rip Van Winkles because they lack self-control or lack knowledge as to what insulin can do for them.

Thanks to insulin, a diabetic is not confined nowadays to a scanty, spirit-breaking diet. He can have varied and much more appetizing food than was allowed in the old days. But even now, if he fails to find out what he should eat and drink—or if he fails to be steadfast in obeying orders—he practically commits suicide.

When diabetes attacks, it has come to stay. It rarely gives up. A diabetic has one of two choices, either to put up a cheerful, continuous fight or weakly surrender. Halfway defense spells defeat. But a courageous, unyielding fight is almost sure to win.

One great danger is that with the aid of insulin and correct diet, the diabetic feels so much better that he is lulled into a false sense of security. He takes liberties with his diet or neglects to take the insulin as directed. Then, with crushing swiftness, diabetes may claim another victim.

Thousands of diabetics are not even aware of the fact that they are in danger because they have not had a physical examination which would have revealed the presence of this old enemy of mankind and because, also, during most of its course, diabetes is painless.



Of the 20,000 deaths caused by diabetes last year in the United States, 8,000 were of the acute type ending in coma. Yet a world-famous specialist says, "Diabetic coma is always preventable and nearly always curable. . . Many of my patients have actually lived longer than would have been expected of them had they been normal, healthy people."

* * * *

The deathrate from diabetes is rising. It can be forced downward. The Metropolitan's booklet, "Diabetes," together with recently published information for physicians and their patients on prevention of diabetic coma, will be mailed free on request.

Ask for Booklet 130-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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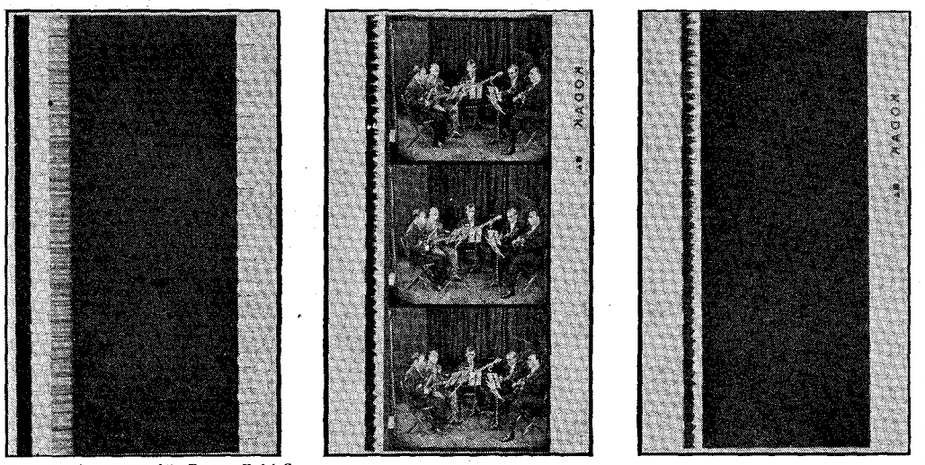
THE CHEMISTRY OF THE MOVIES

THERE WOULD BE NO MOVIES without sensitive photographic film, and even after the exposure, there is no visible picture until it is brought out by development. The manufacture of film, its exposure in the camera, the development of the negative film, and its employment for printing the positives used in motion-picture projection are all chemical processes—the same theoretically as have always been necessary in ordinary photography, but much more sensitive and delicate. How far chemical processes are responsible for the present development of the moving-picture is shown in an article contributed by G. E. Matthews, of the Kodak Research Laboratories, to *Chemical Markets* (New York). Writes Mr. Matthews:



Illustrations by courtesy of the Eastman Kodak Company

THERE ARE TWO CLASSES OF PHOTOGRAPHIC SOUND RECORD

The variable density or bar type is shown on left, and the variable area or sawtooth area, on right. The center strip shows the picture on a film with the variable area sound record.

"Motion-picture film, as used to-day, consists of two layers, a thin translucent film containing a suspension of light-sensitive silver-salts in gelatin, and a thicker transparent layer made either of cellulose nitrate or cellulose acetate. The light-sensitive layer is called the emulsion; the lower layer, the film base or support. Both the manufacturing and the developing processes are chemical operations.

"The principal chemicals used in film manufacture are: (1) for the film base—cotton, various acids, and solvents such as wood alcohol, amyl acetate, etc.; (2) for the emulsion—gelatin, silver, potassium bromid, potassium iodid, and various dyes. Chemicals used in processing the exposed film are: (1) for development—organic reducing agents (pyrogallol, hydroquinone, etc.), sodium sulfite, certain alkalis, and potassium bromid; (2) for fixation—sodium thiosulfate, sodium sulfite, various acids, and potassium or chromium alum; (3) for after treatment—various oxidizers, dyes, solvents for cleaning the film, waxes for lubrication, and chemicals for recovery of silver from used fixing baths.

"In the preparation of film base or support, cotton is chemically treated to remove vegetable gums and other impurities. After carefully drying in huge driers to eliminate all moisture it is nitrated with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids. With use, the mixture becomes diluted with water, and is reconditioned by adding strong sulfuric acid.

"The acid and cotton are then sent through a pipe to a centrifugal which separates the excess acid. Next, the nitrated cotton is immersed in large tanks of water and drained and rinsed over a period of weeks. Centrifugal wringers remove all the moisture before the cotton is ready for the solvents.

"Huge drums or barrels are used to bring about a thorough mixing of the cotton and the solvent, the chief constituent of which is wood alcohol. Softeners, such as camphor, are also added in order to impart flexibility to the film base. The drums are sealed and revolved for a period of several days, and the solution which results has the consistency of sirup or extracted honey. This is then pumped through mechanical filter-presses to render it absolutely free from dirt, dust, or foreign particles.

"The solution, now glass-clear, is poured on the surface of great polished wheels which run continuously night and day. One of these wheels, of which there are upwards of fifty at Kodak Park, now produces twenty-five times as much film base as the whole of the first Eastman factory.

"Silver is the active element in the sensitizing material with which the film is coated. The pure silver bars, each weighing about forty-two pounds, are dissolved in nitric acid in porcelain dishes, and pure crystals of silver nitrate are obtained. Other ingredients of the emulsion are potassium iodid, potassium bromid, and gelatin.

"Motion-picture film is usually coated with either one of two grades of emulsions. Negative emulsion is very sensitive to light, and is used in the camera, while positive emulsion, which is much less light-sensitive, is used for printing the pictures afterward viewed on the screen. About ten times more positive film is used than negative film. All emulsion-making is conducted in rooms lighted with safelights, which have been specially manufactured for this purpose.

"The actual operations of making the emulsion are conducted in silver-lined steam-jacketed vessels provided with suitable agitators. Soluble salts formed during the reaction must be washed out of the emulsion. This is accomplished by chilling it to a jelly, then shredding it by pressing the mass through a chamber with a perforated bottom and sides, and washing the spaghetti-like strands many times with cold water. The shredded emulsion is then melted and coated on the film base.

"After the film is coated it is carried in large loops through the drying-rooms, and when thoroughly dried is automatically cut into strips one and three-eighths inches wide, and wound in rolls varying from 100 to 1,000 feet in length.

"The film is then perforated on very precise machines, wrapt in black paper, and sealed in tin cans ready for shipment.

"Safety film is made with slow-burning cellulose acetate base in standard width for use on portable projectors and for amateur use. Acetic anhydrid is used instead of nitric acid for treating the cotton to render it soluble.

"Special negative emulsions suitable for use in conjunction with sound motion-pictures are also being manufactured and used. Two classes are supplied according as the photographic sound record (which is printed along one edge of the film) is a saw-tooth or a bar type.

"Dyes are used extensively. Their application to film support is usually limited to positive film. When the film base is dyed, a general tint is given to the picture which makes it more pleasing when projected on the screen. The film base of negative film has sometimes been dyed in connection with certain color motion-picture processes, wherein the dyed base serves as a color filter and limits the light passing through the film to definite spectral regions.

"Dyes are also added to the emulsion of negative film to make it color-sensitive. Emulsions sensitized in this way to yellow and green are known as orthochromatic. Other sensitizing dyes give red sensitivity to emulsions, and such emulsions are known as panchromatic.

"Panchromatic motion-picture film came into general use about 1927, and by 1928 the major portion of all motion-picture negatives were being made on panchromatic stock. For color-photography process its use is essential as most color processes require the preparation of from one to three negative records, each exposed through the proper color filter. Panchromatic film is also used for making pictures in sunlight, which resemble night exposures."

The gelatin layer of developed positive film is sometimes stained with dyes to produce tinting effects, and the picture or image may also be colored. Besides their use in the film itself, dyes are used for color filters and safelights for dark-room illumination. Color filters are used before the camera lens in order to control the light-rays affecting the film, and also in aerial cinematography for the elimination of the effects of atmospheric haze. To quote further:

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"During the past two years, film-developing laboratories have adopted quite generally a new developer. When prints from these negatives are projected, the pictures have better photographic quality because the 'graininess' or coarseness of the image has been reduced by the treatment.

"The introduction of sound motion-pictures has necessitated improvements in the methods of cleaning films, since small particles of dirt or grease on the sound track reproduce as unpleasant noises. Film lubricants such as paraffin and other waxes are often applied to the film surface for insuring easy passage of the film through the projector.

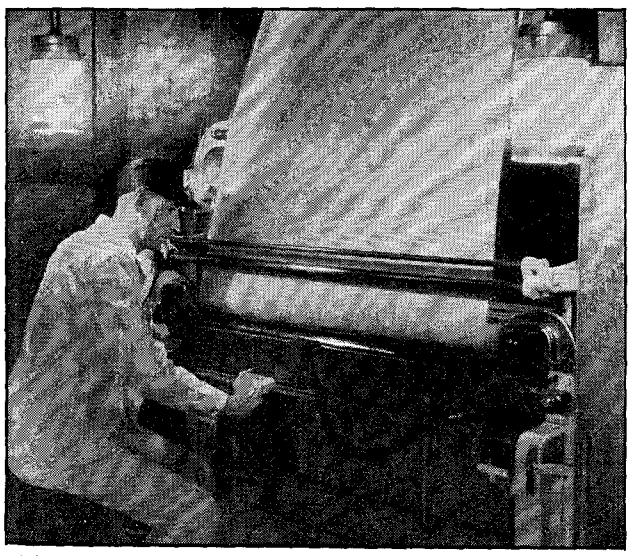
"For many years emulsion makers have known that certain gelatins were satisfactory and others were unsatisfactory for photographic use. The entire process of gelatin manufacture was subjected to a thorough analysis, and it was shown conclusively that a derivative of mustard oil, called allyl thiocarbamid, was the sensitizing substance. Its presence in minute concentrations of one part in 1,000,000 to one part in 300,000 was shown to be the cause of the suitability of certain gelatins for use in photographic emulsions.

"During the emulsion-making process, this substance is converted into silver sulfid present as small specks or nuclei in the crystals of silver halid. The presence of these nuclei was proven to be necessary in order that the grains be made developable."

WOOD AS A FOOD

PROCESSES FOR MAKING WOOD EDIBLE were tried by the Germans during the war, but the general conclusion seems to have been that of Josh Billings regarding "biled owl," which he said he could eat, tho he didn't "hanker arter" it. Yet now we find a German authority advocating the use of treated wood as food, on a large scale. Says a dispatch from Berlin to the New York *Times:*

"Lecturing before the Supreme Council of Forestry, Prof. Friedrich Bergius to-day urged the wholesale hydrolyzation of wood into foodstuffs for animal and even human consumption, simultaneously creating a profitable industry in the Eastern districts of Germany and relieving her import balance to a great extent. Germany imports three to four million long tons of corn and barley annually, and Dr. Bergius declared that at least one-fourth could be replaced by hydrolytic products for which only between three and five million cubic meters of ordinary firewood or fagots would be required. He said that the nutritive value

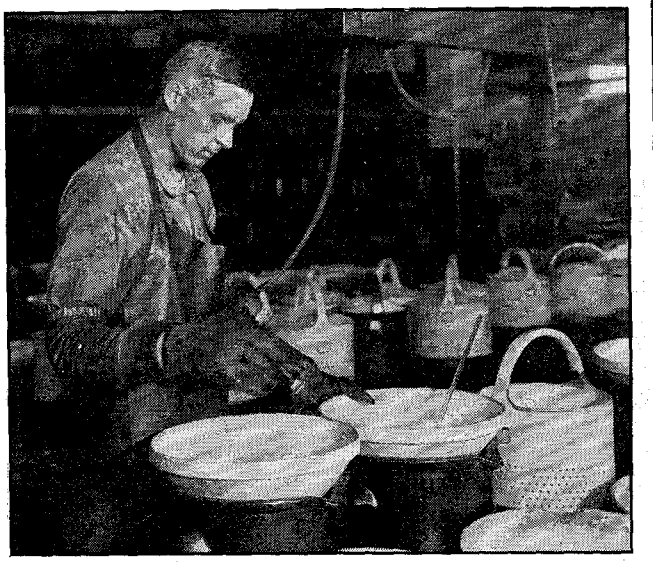


COATING THE FILM-BASE WITH HEATED EMULSION

of one kilogram (2.204 pounds) of firewood equals the same amount of oats, but is much cheaper. Dr. Bergius told pot to-growers that the new process would not be a competitor but, contrarily, an ally of the potato. He said the combination of potatoes and wood product would have the same nutritive value that potatoes alone have, but the cost would be only half. If transported to Western Germany it could compete with imported grain, and thus the potato-growers and foresters would benefit.

"In addition to foodstuffs, the lecturer said, a considerable amount of acetic acid is gained by the process, and the remains are finally prest into bricks, which have the same heating value as brown coal briquets."

Dr. Bergius, it will be recalled, made a sensation in 1926 by



PREPARING SILVER NITRATE

Which is the active element in the sensitizing material, called the emulsion, with which the film is coated.

announcing his invention of a process for making fuel and lubricating oils, gasoline, benzin, and ammonia from waste coal-dust and low-grade coal.

DANGER FROM DYEING THE HAIR

AMONG WOMEN, dyeing of the hair became more common with the introduction of bobbed hair. Certain styles require a certain color if they are to be effective, and, in addition, blond hair, tho not common, is much affected, for "gentlemen prefer blonds," it is said. A German authority, Dr. Schrader, in an article contributed to the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift*, and discust in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* by its Berlin correspondent, points out that present methods of dyeing cause, not infrequently, serious injury to health. Says the correspondent:

"All dyes designed to produce blond hair contain hydrogen peroxid, and endeavors to substitute some other dye have been in vain. Since a single application of the dye is usually not sufficient, and a repetition is not good for the hair, the hair is usually not washed after the treatment but is dried immediately, at the same sitting. If the apparatus commonly used to dry the hair gets out of order, so that a spark is thrown off by the mechanism, hair that has not been washed after the application of hydrogen peroxid (which decomposes rapidly) may catch fire and cause severe and dangerous scalp burns, which leave unsightly scars that persist throughout the patient's life. The danger from burns is still greater if, to increase the staining action of the dye, ether or benzin is added to the hydrogen peroxid. In that case, the unwashed hair may catch fire not only from the apparatus, as just described, but also from the use of a wooden drying-cap in which a warm current of air is produced by the installation of small electric lamps. The master barbers know the dangers of a careless use of hair dyes, and warn against drying the hair without first washing it after an application of hydrogen peroxid. Nevertheless, it is often done, because the barbers feel secure. Such accidents as described are of comparatively rare occurrence, and as most barbers obtain, for a low premium liability insurance that permits the payment of big damages, the injured woman usually is willing to settle, and does not prosecute the barber for his carelessness.

"If a red or reddish brown color of the hair is desired, dyes are used to which copper compounds are added. These may produce skin eruptions or ulcers, which leave unsightly scars. Especially unfortunate, from a cosmetic point of view, are scars near the eyes when the eyebrows or eyelashes are dyed reddish brown. In dyeing the hair of the head, the hair line especially is endangered. The dangers from hair-dyeing are increased by the fact that the women (who are now usually the operators) are not ordinarily as well trained as the men."

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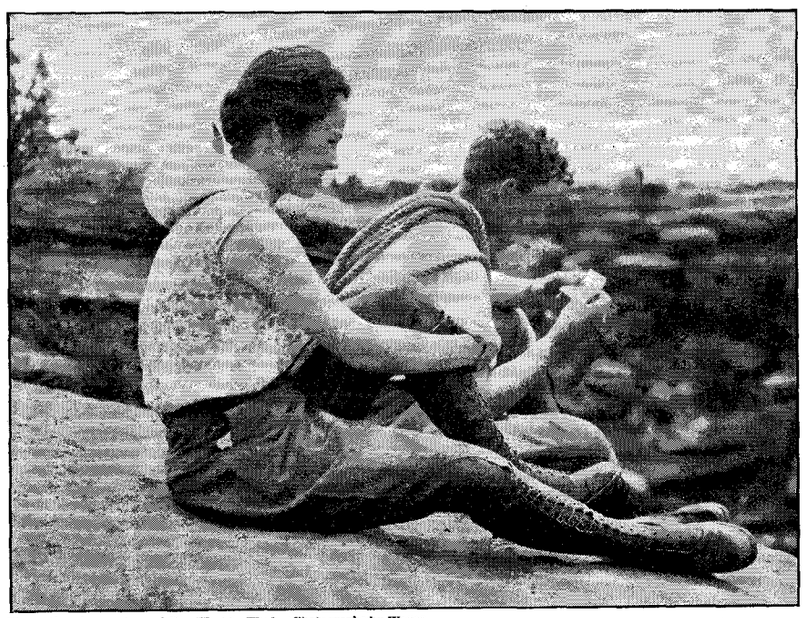
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

SPOTTING ANCIENT RELICS WITH MR. AND MRS. LINDY

A QUEER HUMPED CREATURE was picking its way down the side of Canyon del Muerto in Arizona. What could it be? The watchers, encamped under an overhanging cliff on the other side of the shallow river of "mud soup," made by a recent flood, wondered. Was this apparition something quite ordinary, but "distorted by the desert air"? Or was it "a creature such as never walked this earth"? Edward Moffat Weyer, Jr., the archeologist, describes the perplexity in *World's Work*. Mr. Weyer and his companions—Oscar and Omer Tatman of New Mexico, and some Navaho Indians—the campers in the canyon, watched. Now the "creature" was coming across the river "with slow and lengthy stride, picking each step gingerly to avoid quicksand. Yes, it was a man—a man with uncommonly long legs, bearing a cumbersome pack. On the nearer bank he put down his load, which, to our surprize, walked spryly away on its own legs. On nearer approach the 'load' turned out to be a woman, drest in man's garb, and diminutive in comparison with the height of her companion, under whose arm she could have walked nearly upright." With "the plodding stride of spent travelers," says the writer, they drew up to the campers.



Illustrations by courtesy of *The World's Work*. ; Photographs by Weyer

FAMOUS FLYING MATES PROSPECTING FOR ANTIQUITIES

Perched on the edge of a ravine Colonel Lindbergh is consulting one of his wife's air photographs to guide the adventurous pair to the remains of an ancient cliff domicile.

"How are you fixt for grub?" asked a certain famous voice. And then, "Er . . . you'll excuse me, this is Mrs. Lindbergh—it's for her."

Thus the "curious form" observed by Mr. Weyer and his friends turned out to be two-thirds of the famous partnership, "We Three"—Lindy carrying Mrs. Lindbergh on his back down a canyon path and across the river. Their plane they had left some distance away.

This meeting, described by Mr. Weyer, was the beginning of one of the most interesting episodes in the Lindberghs' recent archeological air tours, during which, in Central America and the southwestern United States, they proved the suitability of the airplane for such work. Mr. Weyer, then engaged in archeological work himself, tells of their adventures in Canyon del Muerto and Canyon de Chelly. Later we shall turn to Dr. A. V. Kidder, head of the staff of early American history, Carnegie Institution, Washington, who tells in the New York *Herald Tribune* what the winged explorers did in Central America. But let us return to the reception in Canyon del Muerto. Says Mr. Weyer in his *World's Work* article:

"How d'ya do," was Oscar's greeting, as tho the Lindberghs had been in the habit of dropping in every other afternoon. "You must be tired and hungry. Just sit down on those boxes. Sorry, there isn't a chair in camp. That's the way it goes—you never know what you are going to want until it's too late. Life's like that. You aren't starving or anything?"

"Oh, no. We always carry emergency rations, in case anything should happen. But we brought just our bed roll with us, and since it's a long hard climb up to the ship we thought of staying with you a little."

"You bet," said Oscar. "Just settle down. You can have the Blue Room," he added, referring the Lindberghs to the far end of the rainbow, so to speak, in our partitionless rock shelter. "We'll rustle up a pair of cots pretty quick."

What were the Lindberghs doing in this remote region of the Navaho country? They were looking for dead villages, they were searching out the secrets of the dim past—in short, the Lindberghs had turned archeologists.

Mr. Weyer and his party were on the trail of ancient cliff-dwellings in the canyon. From their bivouac, under an overhanging cliff, they had heard the roar of Lindbergh's plane as it approached. They saw it flash over the canyon and disappear, and thought that it was gone. But while they were discussing this, the plane had landed, and the Lindberghs were approaching the camp. Here Mr. Weyer speaks briefly of the value of the airplane in archeological exploration:

On the ground a buried ruin is often indistinguishable except at very close range, when its hummocky appearance gives away its secret; but from the air, where the view is wide, it will appear to the trained eye in definite outline. A cliff-dwelling on its ledge in the canyon wall, hidden from the searcher in the bottom of the canyon by its own ledge of rock, is visible to the flyer, who can look right down into the rooms of crumbled masonry.

Lindbergh said, regarding the ancient cliff-dwellings in this region, "From my ship I can find one undiscovered ruin for every one that has been located from the ground."

And the photographs he had taken on a previous flight bore him out. Some of these were views of our own canyon, which interested me intensely, because I was plotting a map of it on which to locate as many of the ruins as possible.

"One ruin in particular seems interesting," he said, while we were studying the pictures. "This open cave, here."

In the photograph it looked like a cluster of wren-houses, perched under the very rim of the canyon. It was in Canyon de Chelly, which joins Canyon del Muerto, four miles below our camp.

"It must be out of sight from the bottom of the canyon," he continued, "and inaccessible from there, too. But with a fifty-foot rope you could probably shinny down to it from the rim. I'd give a lot to know what's in it."

"It's yours by right of discovery," said Oscar. "'Lindbergh Cave' is what we'll designate it." And turning to me he added, "On that map you're making don't skimp on the large type. Print the name as prominent as the label on a carbolic-acid bottle."

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After an evening spent in studying the photographs, the Weyer party and their distinguished guests turned in. They were up early the next morning, and after a breakfast of griddle cakes they set out to see Lindbergh Cave. They carried food for the day, water, and a long rope. Reading on:

We crossed the opposite wall and climbed up the trail that the Lindberghs had scrambled down. Higher and higher we went, now around a dizzy ledge, now up an abrupt face of rock, smooth save where the trail followed as a line of cup-shaped footholds, pecked in the rock by a people who did not know the use of iron.

It was difficult tramping over rough, rocky land, mantled with patches of sagebrush and scrubby evergreens. We headed straight for Canyon de Chelly, and thence followed its rim headward.

Lindbergh is a strong, steady walker. With his exceptionally long legs he can stride along easily at a pace that would exhaust the average person. We wasted no time. Lindbergh was repeatedly dashing out to a point of vantage to see whether the view checked with his photograph. But there was no encouraging sign, even long after we thought we should have reached the cave. Late in the morning it grew warm in spite of an overcast sky. To conserve our meager water, we quenched our thirst from the shallow pools in hollows in the bare rock.

The marvel to me was how Mrs. Lindbergh kept up. She had started the trip with two blisters which had developed on the day before; but on her part never a word of complaint, never a slackening of speed.

It was about noon when Lindbergh said he was sure we were near the cave. A little farther on, from an overhanging ledge, we could look right down into the ruin, no more than seventy-five feet away.

Shelves of rock in the cave divided the masonry rooms into three tiers, one above another. One of the upper rooms, on a difficult ledge, contained a skeleton. Unfortunately, there were no grave deposits with the body, and I do not think it could have been very old.

That the cave had been occupied quite early, however, was indicated by the types of pottery which were represented in the scattered shards. We had not been able to carry digging tools to the cave so we had to content ourselves with simply poking around. Some day Lindbergh Cave will be worked thoroughly.

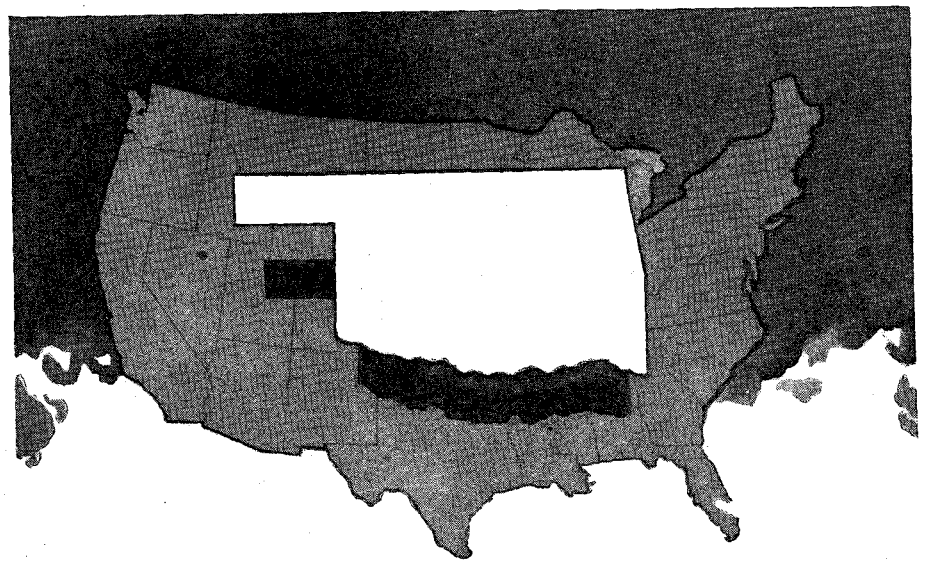
We ate our lunch on the ancient site, then climbed back up to the rim of the canyon and tramped back. That afternoon our visitors soared away.

"Well, son," said Oscar, when we were alone, "how are the rice and curry holding out? We want to be ready to receive the King of Siam, case he comes riding up the canyon on the back of an elephant, in one of those howdah-contraptions I've heard tell about."

Lindbergh's later archeological flights over Central America are described in *The Herald Tribune* by Dr. Kidder, who participated in them. At the outset he lists the agencies which cooperated to insure the success of the expedition and the preparations which were made. Thus:

First, there was Colonel Lindbergh, who is always seeking opportunity to demonstrate the utility of the airplane.

Then there was the Pan-American



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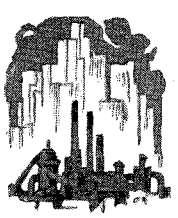

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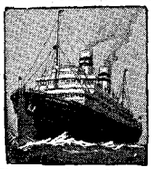

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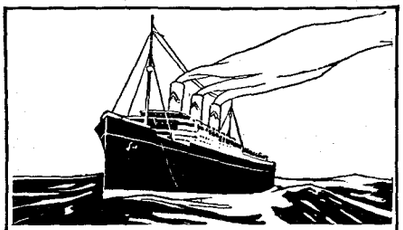

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Airways, Inc. This company, engaged as it is in spreading a network of flying trails over Latin America, is anxious to forward any project which promises to contribute to popular interest in the region it serves.

And lastly, there was the Carnegie Institution of Washington, whose staff of archeologists, earthbound in the forests of Yucatan for years, had longed for a sweeping view, which the airplane alone can give.

Belize, once a stronghold of buccaneers, now capital of British Honduras and an important base of Pan-American Airways, was the rendezvous. We met there on October 5. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were finishing their swing around the Caribbean. Oliver Ricketson, Carnegie Institution archeologist, came down from his headquarters in Guatemala City. W. I. Van Dusen, of Pan-American Airways, and I flew from Miami. That evening we laid plans and gathered equipment.

Our general objectives were: To test the airplane as an agency for archeological exploration in tropical countries and to find out once for all whether the ruins of Maya cities could be located from the air. Above everything else, we wished to get an idea of what the Maya country really looks like.

After a preliminary flight in which only part of the group joined, the entire expedition set out for Peten and its ruins, on October 8. Continuing the story of this five-day trip:

In this way there were picked up the cities of Yaxha and Nakum; and by repeated low circling we taught ourselves this new technique of sky-spying.

Soon we were off to Tikal and Vaxactun, thence eastward to a small ruin (probably new) that could be made out on the skyline from above Vaxactun, and so to the Laguna de Peten, where the Guatemalan outpost town of Flores crowds a tiny island in the lake.

We paid our respects to the Governor, who came out in a launch to greet us, surrounded by the entire population in dugout canoes, and then we rose to fly southward over a vast, flat stretch of alternating savanna and woodland, toward the northern tributaries of the Pasion River.

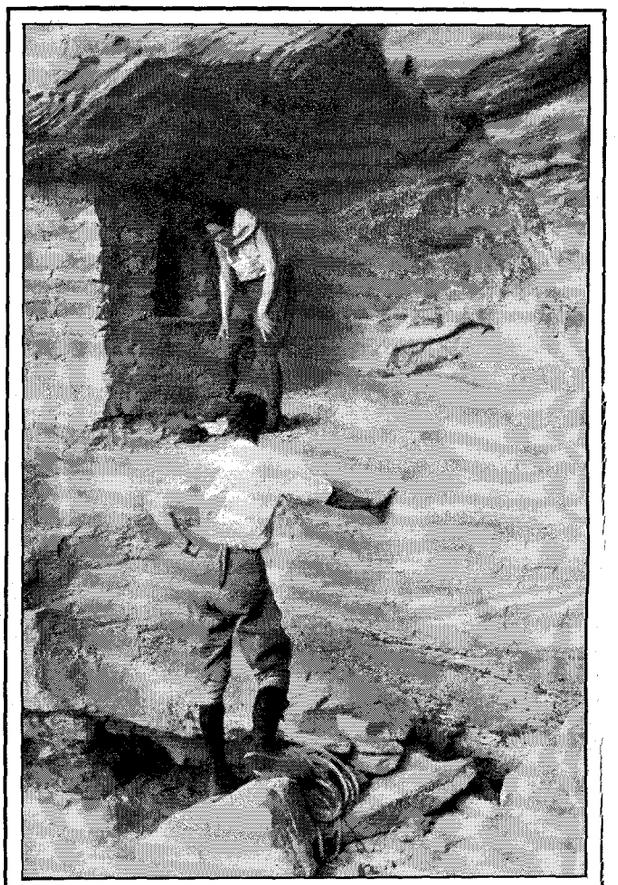
These streams traverse a terrible and (to fly over) a most terrifying country—a confused welter of gorges and limestone pinnacles smothered in a jungle so dense, so intertwined, so utterly hopeless to penetrate, save through the foot-by-foot hacking of trails, that I think no one of us failed to give a sigh of relief when we soared over an outlying spur of the Cockscomb Mountains, dodged between two rain squalls, and saw to the eastward the silver shine of the sea.

On the fourth day we took off a little after ten, passed northward over the coastal swamps, turned inland, and in an hour were beating across the jungle west of Lake Bacalar, where, thanks to our practise of the day before, we were able to pick up three sets of mounds, one of which was evidently the center of a very extensive city. Here we saw four high pyramids, upon two of which could be glimpsed the white walls of temples.

Colonel Lindbergh then climbed to 2,000 feet and headed north across the great, flat plain of Yucatan. There were no hills or valleys to break the even spread of the tree-tops. Soon we began to see the sharp eminences of groups of ruins.

For an hour or more we tackled back and forth, noting sites in all directions, flying close over the largest ones, and gradually working north until we saw poking up on the horizon the enormous mounds of Coba, an ancient Maya site which has been visited by fewer than a dozen white men. By 1:30 we were over it, anxious to land on one of the two little lakes about which the great forest-buried buildings are grouped.

We dipt and skimmed the water, but Colonel Lindbergh shook his head at the high trees on the farther shore, and we rose again to circle the tall *castillo* and cross in a split second a swampy lowland that three years before had cost Eric Thompson and me a full hour of bitter, sweating struggle.



Illustrations by courtesy of *The World's Work* (New York). Photographs by Weyer

WHERE EARLY AMERICANS HELD THE FORT

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh investigating an ancient cliff-dwelling in the Southwest.

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Until now every one had been too busy to think of lunch, we read, but when they swung high again and headed for the coast, Mrs. Lindbergh's domestic talents asserted themselves, and she produced chocolate, crackers, and coffee. Pursuing the narrative:

By the time we lit in the ocean to go ashore at the seaside ruin of Tuluum, we had been well fed. That night we stayed at Cozumel Island, where Pan-American Airways has a base, revisited Coba the next morning to recheck our observations, and by ten o'clock were headed for Cuba, Miami, and home.

During the flights every one was constantly busy. Colonel Lindbergh, with map on knees, kept track of courses, wind-drift, and estimated distances to and between objects sighted. Mrs. Lindbergh, whose eyes are very keen, watched the whole, to record its geographical features, to note the nature, distribution, and extent of its forest types, and to plan routes and fix landmarks for ground exploration.

How Lindbergh's interest in archeology was aroused is explained thus by the writer:

The immediate attention of Colonel Lindbergh was drawn to archeological matters last year during a trail-blazing flight to Central America for the Pan-American Airways, Inc. It was on the return trip that, in speeding northward, he turned from his course and flew inland along the coast of Yucatan. As the jungle panorama unrolled, he saw, half hidden amid tropical foliage, the ruins of a great temple. Upon reaching Washington he telephoned Dr. Abbot, secretary of Smithsonian Institution, asking him to suggest books which would tell him about the ruins he had seen. Dr. Abbot, in turn, presented

MAYBE THIS USED TO BE THE DINING-ROOM—ANYHOW IT'LL DO

So the Lindberghs and a friend drop their archeological investigations to eat lunch in a cliff-dwelling.

push like a hawk, and took the photographs. Van Dusen, through Ehmer, our crack radio-operator, sent bulletins of progress to the Pan-American bases at Miami and Belize. Ricketson and I filled note-books as fast as we could write, jotting down observations on topography, nature of forest, occurrences of lakes, streams, swamps, and descriptions of the appearance of the ruins passed over.

The greatest thrills of our five days' flying came, of course, with the finding of groups of Maya ruins indicating the presence of ancient cities. Altho we believe it probable that four of these are new to archeologists, and that possibly two others also have never been visited, nevertheless, we can not be quite certain until all existing maps and the literature of exploration have been carefully checked, and until ground parties have examined each.

However, the purpose of the expedition was much more than the mere discovery of ancient sites. It was planned and carried out as a test, a reconnaissance, to gage the value of the airplane for survey and observation. We proved to our satisfaction that it is of unique usefulness in enabling scientists to study such a country as a

the request to President Merriam of Carnegie Institution of Washington.

It chanced at the time that Carnegie Institution had recently completed the excavation and repair of the Temple of the Warriors at Chichen Itzá, Yucatan, one of the finest examples of Maya architecture extant. The archeological staff had assembled at the institution's administration building a collection of reproductions in color of the paintings which gave brilliant finish to the temple walls in the ancient days.

Upon Dr. Merriam's invitation, Colonel Lindbergh passed an evening with him in examination of these examples of Maya art.

It was at this interview that Colonel Lindbergh, ever alert for fresh occasion to prove the practicability of aviation, suggested that aircraft might be found serviceable in photographing districts which were thought to be archeologically important. He also spoke of plans which would take him over the route of the Transcontinental Air Transport Company which traverses the heart of the pueblo region of the United States, and intimated that he might find time for side trips to determine what could be seen and photographed from the air.

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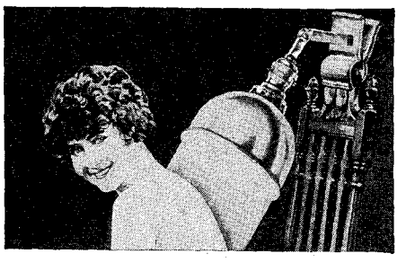

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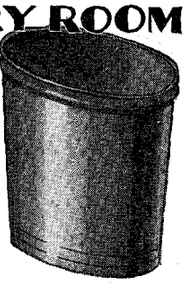

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THE "LAST" PASSENGER-PIGEON AND THE ORPHANED CROW EGG

"LOOKS LIKE A PIGEON IN FRONT," said Salamanca. "But look at the tail on it, will you? It's one of them there Birds of Paradise, I reckon."

"A passenger-pigeon!" exclaimed Bill in an awed voice. "A cock passenger-pigeon! The last of an extinct race."

Other members of the Ramblers Club gathered around Salamanca, a local *Huckleberry Finn* whom they had encountered while gunning for partridges in the hinterland of Fredericton, New Brunswick. The Ramblers had one gun, a somewhat eccentric weapon, the property of Bill, and they fired it in rotation, sustained by the optimism of youth. But the passenger-pigeon had not fallen to the deadly aim of a Rambler, explains Theodore Goodridge Roberts in the St. John *Telegraph-Journal*. Salamanca, who came from the lower end of the town, carried his own gun. Questioned as to where he had shot the remarkable bird, he replied, "Back there a piece, in a beech-tree"; and then came a colloquy between him and Bill:

"What will you take for it?"
"What'll you give for it?"
"A partridge."
"Make it two partridges, an' the powder you got in yer flask."

"Done!"—and it was done; and the Ramblers were in possession of the last passenger-pigeon.

But that was a long time ago; and, for the life of me, I can not remember exactly what the rare bird looked like, nor can I remember what became of it. It was a pigeon, and its tail was longer than the rest of it. It was beautiful in form and coloring. We showed it to a famous and learned local naturalist, who confirmed our identification of it; and then—well, I suppose the learned naturalist must have kept it, for my recollections of it end there. If we had stuffed it ourselves I would remember. And so passed the last member of a feathered race that used to darken the sun with its multitudinous flight no longer ago than the days of our fathers.

Other adventures of the redoubtable Ramblers are recalled by Mr. Roberts in his "Under the Sun" column. It seems that the partridge shooting of the club was somewhat hampered by a shortage of artillery. Of the available armament we read:

It was a sixteen-gage, single-barreled, muzzle-loading gun. It was a good gun, at that, and not fussy as to whom the trigger was pulled by or what it was aimed at. When properly loaded and primed and capped, it did its duty. It would shoot for any member of the club, and for most of us it would pepper the mark occasionally; until it met with an accident in its owner's hands, while Bill was cuffing a patch of loose logs off the head of First Island one day. In that accident it suffered a kink of the barrel from which it never recovered fully, tho Bill got it straight enough to make the passage of the ramrod possible. After that accident, nobody but its owner ever hit anything with it.

It must have been prior to that, then, that four Ramblers, shooting turn and turn about, bagged three partridges in eight shots, which was not so bad. And now we come to the adventure of the orphaned crow egg. It begins with some temperamental observations on the morals and personality of Brer Crow. Thus:

Crows have hard hearts, coarse palates, strong stomachs, bad manners and lice. They are bullies, murderers, and robbers. They can not sing, tho they have powerful voices. They are without social accomplishments, as far as I can learn.

Crows are bad birds—but I like them. Knowing what I do about them I can not admire them, of course—but, in spite of reason, I entertain a weakness for them. They are ruffians; but their blustering flapping and strident, ill-mannered cawing buck me up like a tonic.

Crows go about the business of life with such a swagger and shout, such gusto in the affair of the moment, that we forget the lamentable truth that much of their business is evil and most of their affairs are deplorable, and take heart at their enthusiastic bounce and flap and bluster. They carry a piratical suggestion; and they boast a long and picturesque literary tradition.

In my boyhood, I was an enthusiastic naturalist. That was the right thing to be in my circle, in those days. The boy who was not a self-confessed field-naturalist was nothing to us and could not hope for election to the Ramblers Club. Bill was our founder, president, and field-captain. He was our best naturalist both practically and theoretically—the best Rambler to dig out a sand-martin's nest and the only member of our club who could call whatever was dug out by its Latin name. It was Bill who always told us what to do and then, in most cases, did it himself just to be sure that it was done right. It was Bill who always paddled the heaviest canoe, pitched the tent, made the fir when the wood was wet.

Bill would say, "Now we'll make camp, fellows!"—and we would cry, "Right-o, Bill!"—and then Bill would make camp.

Nobody begrudged Bill the honor and glory of being president and field-captain of the Ramblers Club. But the rest of us were pretty good sportsmen, too, and would occasionally perform our duties instead of flapping about until Bill performed them. I remember one such occasion vividly; and, strange to say, this brings me around to the subject of crows again.

This is where the egg comes in. Five members in good standing of the Ramblers Club were in the woods "away back behind College Hill and at the base of a large old hemlock in which there was a crows' nest," we are told. Reading on:

The club museum needed one more crow egg.

This was our third visit to the spot. At the time of our first visit, the crows had been in the act of taking possession; at our second visit the crows had been very much in evidence, but Bill had decided to wait another week before gathering an egg—I forget his reason; and we had waited three weeks instead of one, owing to pressing interests up-river on Sugar Island. Now there was neither sight nor sound of a crow in the big hemlock.

"We may be too late for an egg," opined Bill—"and I'm afraid the young birds are too young to carry off and raise by hand. The nest may be deserted. Well, whose turn to climb?"

"Mine," said I, feeling in a climbing mood.

Bill gave me my instructions. If I found eggs in the nest, was to bring one down in the time-honored way of egg-hunter —in my mouth. If I found young birds, I was to suit my action to the stage of their feathering; if they were old enough to leav home, I would fetch one down, and if they were too young fo human hand-raising I would leave them undisturbed.

My president and fellow members gave me a boost up to th lowest branch of the hemlock; and from that I ascended und my own steam. It was a high climb, but not a very difficu one. I lost only two buttons on the way up; and a climb th did not cost a button or two was not considered as being ar sort of climb at all in that club. I scented the nest before reached it; but what were smells to Ramblers in good standing Upon looking over the rugged edge of the nest, I beheld an eg It looked perfectly all right; and so, after reminding myself th a Rambler never funked a duty, I placed it carefully in m mouth and commenced the descent of the ancient hemloc All went well with us—with the egg and me—until the la branch was reached. The last and lowest branch failed us; broke like a stick of Christmas candy; and I came to eart violently—in a sitting position—with the egg still in my mout but no longer in its shell.

Yes, the nest had been deserted. That was a deserted eg And yet I am still partial to crows. Magnanimous, what?

WHEN NEW YORK STOOD ON ITS HEAD—The captai of a German ship which arrived in New York Bay in the earl days of the war was treated to the singular spectacle of th entire city projected in duplicate into the air and standing o its own head. Recalling this incident in an editorial on mirage at sea, the New York *Sun* remarks that the skipper "apparentl had this marvelous sight to himself." As we learn further:

"The second officer of the American steamship *Captain A. F Lucas* recently reported to *The Hydrographic Bulletin* an 'inter esting condition of mirage' off the coast of Oregon. America mariners frequently have reported mirages of striking vividnes on the Alaskan coast, but seldom so far south as Washington o Oregon. The officer's attention was first attracted to the coas when north of the Hecate Head lighthouse by the 'spilling o water on the same level as the lighthouse down to the line o the breakers.' Then arose out of the water off the vessel's bo a black rectangular object, its top and sides washed by grea breakers. This object took on the appearance of a vessel whic the officer afterward was able to identify as a Pacific Ocean pa senger ship. The smokestack, which appeared first, was ver small. The ship itself appeared inverted, its deck flush wit the sea and its bow and stern square built. Its forecastle hea and bridge rose high above the deck, and, like the remainder of th vessel, were 'distorted and out of all proportion.' This strang craft finally dropt out of sight as mysteriously as had the cloud of spray and the inverted line of breakers."

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When Whistler Lost His Paintings

Only Geniuses Do It

UPON WHICH he was working he was asked if they were very valuable. "Not yet," was his laconic reply. *Not yet!* The incompleted canvases had still to receive the last few delicate strokes of the master-hand that would transform them into priceless heritages of the world of art.

A Shrine of Motherhood

It was on backgrounds of inimitable soft gentle colors that Whistler dulled the harshness of the life he depicted—weaving his eternal charm by revealing the spirit rather than the material form of his subject. "My Mother," in the Luxembourg, is probably his most noted study.

His Name Is Magic

Then Rembrandt! The very name is magic, even to the uninitiated. In his style this brilliant Dutch painter is unsurpassed in all the ages—a consummate and original genius. On his perfect canvases lie the whole science of painting, the art which conceals art. He is a supreme master of the execution of light and shade. "The Syndics" is a famous example of his method. It is said that no one else could have painted it.

Passionate Conceptions of Beauty

The art of Jean Honore Fragonard is sensuous and sentimental and his passionate conceptions are often audacious—in harmony with the spirit of his times—but always brilliant. His work reflects the soulless emptiness of a society that was exhausted with self-indulgence. His "Fountain of Love," in the Wallace Collection in London, is a beautiful vision of Grecian clad lovers at the font of Cupid where they are attended by cherubs. It is enough to say that the French Government and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan have been extensive purchasers of Fragonard's art.

Millions Have Been Enchanted

"The Angelus" has entranced millions of art lovers the world over. The bowed heads of the toilers in the field, the bountiful baskets, the dim sunset sky, and the distant spire express in a full measure the simplicity and devoutness of Millet's nature, which carried him to the very pinnacle of his art. This scene, now in the Louvre in Paris, is at once a prayer and an inspiration and will hold its strong appeal as long as the colors last.

A Genius Married His Model

Rubens married his model — a beautiful young sprite only sixteen—and her grace and charm of form inspired the Flemish master to an idealistic portrayal of the physical perfection in womanhood. In his celebrated picture, "The Judgment of Paris," he asserts his rare art by developing a remarkable delicacy of flesh tints through creating his setting in the deep shadows of trees.

Wonder Man of The Ages

Critics have long vied with one another in explaining the mysterious smile that plays about the lips of "Monna Lisa"; but she seems to mock them with it and declines to reveal her secret. This head has been hailed as divine rather than human and it will probably remain forever as the perfection of its type. Leonardo da Vinci, on whose easel it was created, is hailed as one of the wonder-men of the world due to the remarkable range of his activities.

Makes One "Feel" His Colors

Jean Baptiste Corot was blessed with wealthy parents which enabled him to study art systematically, but his progress to fame was tedious and his genius was not asserted until he was past forty. In his later work he felt colors to be less a matter of hues and more of tone. Thus the range of his pigments was reduced to a few. Yet as the hues decrease the subtlety of his tones increase until one *feels* the color rather than sees it. "A Flood," hanging in the National Gallery in London, is typical of the delicacy and harmony of his art.

She Was The Furore of Europe

Famous at 18! Dead at 24! Marie Bashkirtseff—daughter of Russian nobility, reared in the most cultured circles of Europe, singer and writer as well as a painter—stirred the world of art by the sheer force of her genius. But though she moved in the highest society this gifted girl roamed the streets of Paris for her inspirations. "The Meeting," a fascinating study of little gutter arabs, created a furore of praise in Europe and after her untimely death it was bought by the French nation to be hung in the Luxembourg.

A Poet Paints His Dreams

Dante Rossetti was a dreamer of dreams, a poet as well as an interpreter of visions in colors. Though born in London the spirit of the early Italian Renaissance was reincarnated in him. He was a mystic of fervent imagination and ecstatic spirit. "Day Dreams," from his brush, is an appealing symbol of our idle thoughts posed by his wife, who was a fascinating beauty of her times.

Sold For Its Weight In Gold

It is said of Jean Meissonier that he invented photography before photography was invented. The microscopic detail which he traces on his canvases makes his work photorealistic. The spectator is intensely impressed and at times awed by his masterly minuteness. Even while he lived his paintings were actually worth their weight in gold, one selling for $50,000. "A Cavalier" is a sterling specimen of the art which made him famous.

Painted Prettiest Nudes

Correggio was a creator of beautiful feminine forms full of the tenderest expression and sensuous charm. He had a peculiar gift of rendering the grace and sweetness of the female figure, but his delight in portraying feminine beauty led him into weaknesses, which are often apparent. "Mercury Instructing Cupid in the Presence of Venus" is typical of his consummate mastery of light and shade arrangement and also expresses his supremacy in the rich harmony of color and the naturalism of his nudes.

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Velazquez enjoys a reputation unrivaled in the world of art. His work is characterized by a supreme technical perfection and his portraits are marked by a truthfulness to life and an insight into character that makes them types for all time. "King Philip IV of Spain" records in a brilliant and everlasting masterpiece in oils the chill character of his famous patron and master. It now hangs in the National Gallery in London, the cynosure and envy of all artists.

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"*VENDEZ!*" It was no waiter the short, dark ex-king addrest, but his tone of authority startled all ears. And "Vendez" (sell) proved to be the right word at the right time. Amanullah, deposed Ameer of Afghanistan, who is now enjoying life and the fruits of his financial shrewdness in Europe, far from the annoyance of throne-toppling revolutions, had gone with Queen Souriya and friends for luncheon at the Château de Madrid, one of Paris's smartest restaurants. Before sitting down, Pierre Van Paassen tells us in a copyrighted article in the New York *World* Sunday Magazine, he "placed a telephone order on the New York Exchange with a Paris stock broker. While he was eating the stock went up nineteen points. Amanullah got up from his seat when informed of his good fortune" and shouted his selling order into the telephone. Later, we read, he remarked casually that he had made his expenses for the second European trip, involving passage from Bombay in a de luxe steamer for himself and family, a train of twenty-seven persons and 180 trunks.

Amanullah, we thus gather from Mr. Van Paassen's account, is a good business man and far-sighted. When, last year, he and his queen made their sensational state tour through Europe, he seems to have had a premonition that being a king is not necessarily a life job—that his fundamentalist Mohammedan subjects might revolt, as they did, against the western ideas he was trying to introduce to them. So, like an acrobat who stretches a net beneath his trapeze, he took precautions which have netted him $50,000,000, it is estimated. The writer, in the course of his description of Amanullah's pleasant life in exile, tells us how he managed to salvage so much from the wreck of his throne. As we read:

Amanullah has never abandoned the claim that he is a direct lineal descendant from that paragon of classical wisdom, King Solomon of Judea. Leaving aside the validity of the Afghan ex-ruler's genealogical pretensions for the moment, it must nevertheless be admitted—in view of the fact that he is now worth $50,000,000—that he has proved to the world at large to be not devoid of a fair amount of native shrewdness in business affairs.

As the Ameer is leisurely and incognito retracing his steps through various European capitals, only last year the scene of a triumphant journey, he slowly picks up the threads of business affairs that he began weaving during his previous visit. The choice of San Remo as a place of residence for Amanullah and his Queen, Souriya, with their suite, has been secured by a certified check for 10,000,000 lire on the Banca d'Italia, in which he made a handsome deposit last year. On the first visit Amanullah not only brought Queen Souriya's jewels, valued at $12,000,000, along, but $25,000,000 in golden sovereigns in addition. When returning home for the great test of the Occidental theories he wisely left the jewels in a Berlin bank's safety vaults and divided the gold specie over half a dozen European financial institutions.

King Amanullah's precautionary measures were decided by news reaching him at Brussels during the state visit. The mullahs were reported rousing the savage mountain tribes to open rebellion, claiming that Queen Souriya had abandoned the faith of her fathers by going about in the presence of infidels without the traditional veil of pious Moslem women.

A photograph of His Majesty Amanullah, wearing a gray cylinder top hat at the Ascot races, widely circulated in Afghanistan, proved the mullahs to be in the right in their contention that the King also had become a backslider from the one true faith.

From that moment King Amanullah no longer felt safe, and Queen Souriya's jewels, valued at $12,000,000, which had evoked gasps of admiration and astonishment at state banquets in London and Paris and Cairo, were quietly left behind in Berlin before the triumphant journey of the royal couple was continued to Soviet Russia. Even Moscow, where the authorities loudly proclaimed their friendship and alliance with Amanullah, was not judged a safe place for the Queen's treasure.

Dark as life must have seemed to the royal couple when they were deposed, they were able to find several rays of light in the gloom. Their cloud had a genuine sterling silver lining, we are assured, for:

The sadness over the loss of their throne to a mountain bandit, known as the "Son of the Water Carrier" [later deposed] is mitigated by the fact that the ex-royal couple found their treasure and coin intact and normally multiplying at the rate of 6 per cent. upon their return to Europe. In addition they somehow managed to save another $20,000,000 from the rumpus that followed Amanullah's attempts to make his Afghan warriors get used to stiff collars, motion-pictures, airplanes, and sanitation.

Inyayatullah, the Ameer's rubicund brother, who held the throne for about forty-eight hours—much against his will, by the way—has been safely installed with his wife and eleven children in an up-to-date country home in the hills overlooking Bombay. Amanullah left him enough money for rent, bread, and butter and incidentals—about $3,000,000—before sailing away. Before that money runs out Amanullah figures he will be asked to come back to assume the leadership. The Afghan Ameer does not differ from his fellow ex-monarchs and potentates who are now roaming Europe. All of them dream of restoration!

In the meantime, awaiting that happy day which may or may not be far off, Amanullah has elected to take up residence in San Remo. He occupies one of the most sumptuous villas on the Italian Riviera, the property of Sir Basil Zaharoff, Europe's multimillionaire man of mystery, who has had more to do with the making and unmaking the kings than any other man living. Sir Basil, who lives near Nice, has taken a liking to Amanullah to such an extent that he has become the Afghan monarch's financial and business adviser. They have had several conferences of late, and Amanullah's advent on the Paris Stock Exchange is generally linked with Sir Basil's influence in the money affairs of the Continent.

How much Amanullah realized in his

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first stock transactions it is difficult to say, we are told. "He does not gab about his earnings or financial plans." Other details of his present life, however, are given:

The baggage and boxes that King Amanullah brought with him from Afghanistan were for the most part picked up at Bombay on the way back. They contained shipments of art objects and personal effects that he had ordered last year in Europe, held up in the British-Indian port, owing to the outbreak of the revolution.

The greatest secrecy surrounds the movements of Amanullah's gold and bullion, the total value of which is figured at $50,000,000. This is partly explained by the vigilance of creditors, who are lying in wait for the ex-Ameer with summonses and writs of attachment to cover their losses in articles furnished during the phenomenal journey, when Kings and Presidents treated Amanullah as a long-lost brother, and business houses accorded him unlimited credit.

The ex-King holds, however, that the bulk of his purchases was made by him in the name of the Afghan people and on the credit of the Afghan exchequer, and that he is not responsible for the debts.

The Afghan couple plan to give a series of entertainments in Paris, London, and Berlin. These affairs will be on a scale which for lavishness and extravagance are to be unparalleled even among European royalty. The blue ribbon for sumptuous entertainment is at present held by the ex-Maharajah of Indore, husband of the former Nancy Miller of Seattle, in their beautiful castle at St. Germain-en-Laye. Amanullah hopes to eclipse all this by a display that will be the talk of the social world of two hemispheres.

COME INTO THE KITCHEN, GENTLEMEN!

COME out of the kitchen! was the cry only a few years ago. And out the ladies came. They found themselves jobs, and took to eating spinach and grapefruit in the interests of the boyish figure. But as the ladies went out, the men came in, we learn from Kathleen Read in a copyrighted article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. For men, as Miss Read reveals, are quite capable of stirring up some pretty tasty dishes for themselves. Indeed, it has been claimed that most of the world's great cooks have been men. At any rate, if any man feels like experimenting in the kitchen, this writer offers him plenty of present-day precedents. Domestic science is taught to boys in more than one school. St. Louis has a Men's Breakfast Club, whose members meet to match skill in preparing the morning meal. Some of the pet recipes of famous amateur chefs, which may be of interest to cooks of both sexes, are quoted by Miss Read, who relates:

At a recent convention of American chain-store managers the statement was made that an increasing number of men not only do the marketing, but also fill the rôle of family chef.

"I hear more recipes discust by men and a keener interest in the preparation of food evinced by them than by women," declared one manager.

Men are the natural creators of the world, we have long been told. Half a century ago the German philosopher Nietzsche explained this assertion by the fact that, while woman's creative genius went into the rearing of children, man's sought the arts. So, whether it is frying bacon and eggs or whisking up some concoction impromptu, man's cooking has taken on a creative halo for centuries.

There is the Prince of Wales, says the writer, getting down to cases—or getting up to them—in this royal fashion:

His equestrian and terpsichorean accomplishments have long been known to his admirers, but his culinary art was just announced the other day. In his sumptuous apartments in London the heir to the British throne delights in creating delectable dishes and in preparing old favorites for an exclusive circle of friends. "Jeems" may hold the spoon when it is not in use and have ready the ingredients, but the royal hand does the all-important stirring and mixing. One of his favorite recipes is known as the "Victoria omelet," a creation of his illustrious great-grandmother.

One of America's most famous unprofessional cooks was Jack London. His culinary creations were scarcely surpassed by his literary achievements—at least in the eyes of epicures. William Faversham wields a "mean hand" with the mixing bowl, and some of his after-theater dishes have found their way into cook-books. De Wolf Hopper has relinquished many of his youthful pursuits, but he can still outcook any of his friends.

The fastidious Count Boni de Castellane is a world-famous cook. He is an epicure of the younger French school, which includes such distinguished names as Marcel Fouquier, the Duc de Morny, Santos-Dumont and, if you please, our own James Hazen Hyde, who has nothing less than a "poached peach à la James Hazen Hyde" named for him at Durand's, in Paris. The peach is poached like an egg, and then has kirsch poured over it and ignited. This completes its cooking and the burnt kirsch provides the sauce. The Marquis de Massa recently invented and gave to the world his caput—quails cooked slowly together with muscatel grapes.

For years our own Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown has made a hobby of cooking. He first started with ham and eggs while out on camping trips, and is now creating dishes.

When he moved into his office in the Post-office Building last March he had installed, at his own expense, a small kitchen. His chicken paprika and "rink-tum-diddle" have already made him famous as a culinary artist among his friends, who casually drop in at noon.

As a young man's fancy "lightly turns to thoughts of food" these wintry days, it might convey a savory atmosphere to a savory subject to give a few famous recipes from famous creators, Miss Read says continuing:

There is the pomme Castellane, which takes its name from its creator, Count Castellane. It is a glorified potato.

Bake large potatoes in their jackets and when done scoop out the center, leaving a generous rim of potato on the inside. Into this cavity stuff a bit of crayfish, the mashed yolks and whites of hard-boiled eggs, and plenty of cream and seasoning. Close the top with a bit of the plain potato

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and pop the whole in the oven, to come out the pièce de résistance of any meal.

De Wolf Hopper also has a favorite potato creation called kartoffel-kloesse. It goes like this:

Take three cups of mashed potatoes and one cup of bread, prepared as croutons, and mash together with two well-beaten eggs; add pepper, salt and nutmeg and mold into small balls. Drop into rapidly boiling salt water. When they pop up twice their size and brown they are done.

And here is the Prince of Wales's Victoria cheese creation, altho it may be a little difficult for the American chef to prepare—for obvious reasons:

Grate half a pound of cheese very fine. Add three tablespoonfuls of ale and a small glass of champagne. Mix well in a silver dish over the hot-water pan for ten minutes and serve on toast.

Caruso was a great cook, but his recipes also were a little too convivial in their ingredients for American use.

A LETTER FROM MR. SINCLAIR

H. F. Sinclair
New York, December 7, 1929.

The Literary Digest,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

I note in your issue of November 9, on page 12, a quotation from the New York *Evening World*, part of which says "Fall received $269,100 from Sinclair."

The quotation is from some material relating to the case of Senator Fall, and without any explanation that statement would lead the uninformed reader to suppose that it was part of an illegitimate transaction—which is an error.

The reference, of course, is to the fact that I purchased from Mr. Fall a third interest in the Tres Ritos Cattle and Land Company, which he owned jointly with his son-in-law, M. T. Everhart. I testified fully about this before the Senate Investigating Committee, as did Mr. Everhart in the criminal case, with the result that I was acquitted of the only criminal charge ever brought against me, on the jury's first ballot.

The notion that I had ever made illegitimate payments to Mr. Fall arose before these transactions had been fully explained in testimony. That notion still persists, but it is false.

The gist of the matter is this: I purchased a one-third interest in the Tres Ritos Cattle and Land Company, which was jointly owned by Mr. Fall and Mr. Everhart, his son-in-law. This property consisted of more than one thousand square miles, and oil explorations were going on near it, which, of course, aroused my interest.

After Mr. Fall was out of public office, I employed him as counsel in an oil matter in Russia. The sum to which you refer is made up partly of the purchase price and partly of my payments to Fall for services and expenses as counsel.

The point established by the facts just related is that, instead of this money being passed as a bribe, it represented the exchange of property for property, value for value.

Never in any court was there evidence to establish the charge of bribery against me. The Supreme Court never found me guilty of bribery. A jury acquitted me on the first ballot of the only criminal charge ever brought against me.

Yours very truly,
H. F. SINCLAIR.

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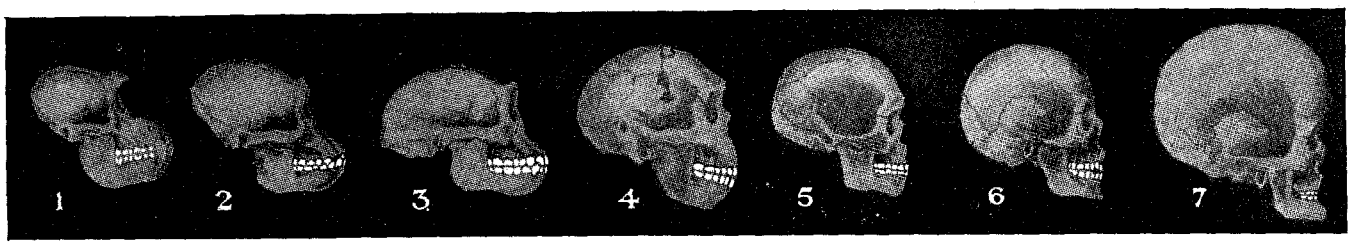

Courtesy of *Science and Invention* (New York)

FROM AN APE'S HEAD, AT THE LEFT, TO THE PROPHESIED CRANIUM OF MAN TEN THOUSAND YEARS HENCE

Named in order, this procession of skulls represent: (1) Low type of monkey; (2) Chimpanzee; (3) Ape-like man of Java; (4) Neanderthal man; (5) Man of the Aurignac race of 25,000 years ago; (6) Man of to-day; (7) Predicted development of the human skull in the next hundred centuries.

WHAT OUR DESCENDANTS WILL LOOK LIKE

A TALL, THIN, LARGE-HEADED, thick-necked fellow, with lots of brain and little hair—such will be our grandson of many "great-greats"—10,000 years in the future—as anthropologists of the current year see him, basing their vision on the changes that have already taken place in man, and are even now progressing. Says a contributor to *The American Weekly* (New York), in an article based on a comparison and assemblage of expert opinion on this subject:

"Ten thousand years from now the average American business man will be taller and thinner than his fellow to-day. His large and high-domed skull, thinner of bone than to-day's heads, will be set on a thick, sturdy neck, able not only to carry the weight of a larger brain but with room inside for the great blood-vessels to supply that organ. Outside this future man's head there will be little hair, but he probably will still be able to raise a good crop of whiskers.

"Thus science paints the portrait of the creature toward which mankind is moving. Human evolution in the past has displayed certain definite trends. Some of these are continuing.

"Women will be taller than their sisters of to-day, just as will be the men—larger of body and stronger of bone. Their hair, while still surviving more than the masculine quota, will have become thinner and silkier. On the whole, women will have changed less than men, and the sexes will have become more alike in appearance. For one characteristic change that is expected is an increased refinement and delicacy of line in nose, mouth, and other features; more noticeable in the masculine half of humanity because that half lacks such characteristics now. In one item of appearance women will have grown more masculine, for the woman of the future, like the man, will need a broad, strong neck to support her enlarged skull.

"Voices will be softer, more expressive, higher pitched than to-day. Even the men, it is probable, will sing soprano; bass voices will be atavistic rarities. Women will possess, perhaps, voices like a young child of to-day. Yet there will be no lack of virility of the men nor of maturity of the women.

"Chief of the differences will be, undoubtedly, the changes in the brain. This master organ of the body will increase in size to some extent, but that will not be its chief change. The main one will be an increase in organization and activity, the brain-cells being coupled to each other more accurately and complexly, so that thinking abilities now possest only by the rare genius will be the common possession of normal men and women.

"Many scientists have contributed to this prophetic portrait, and the majority of them agree on the chief details. Most definite and complete, perhaps, are the predictions made not long ago by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of Washington, D. C., at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Philosophical Society.

"'The main changes, Dr. Hrdlicka said, 'will be in the internal organization of the brains, in a greater blood supply, a greater general effectiveness.' The skull will be thinner, higher and probably broader. Body height will be greater, but not great enough to be called giantism. The face will increase slowly in refinement, handsomeness, and character. 'The eyes,' Dr. Hrdlicka continues, 'will, it is plain, be rather deeper set, the nose prominent and rather narrow, the mouth still smaller, the chin more prominent, the jaws even more moderate, and less regular, the teeth tending to smaller, diminished mostly in number, even less regular than now in eruption and position, and even less resistant. The future of the beard is uncertain, but no such weakening as with the hair of the head is as yet observable.

"'The body will tend to slenderness in youth, the breasts toward small, the pelvic parts but little affected, the lower limbs toward long, the upper rather toward short, the hands and face toward narrower, the fingers and toes toward more slender, with the fifth toe probably further diminishing.

"'As to the internal organs, the probabilities are a further weakening and distribution of the appendix, and a shortening, with diminution in capacity, of the intestines. As food may be expected to be more refined and digestible, the necessity of a spacious large intestine will diminish in proportion.'"

Physiologically, Dr. Hrdlicka expects a slightly faster heartbeat and respiration, with slightly more bodily energy; people of the future, he thinks, will be active and nervous. Disorders of digestion and of glands, interference with sleep, mental and nervous disturbances are expected to increase. Teeth, mouth, nose, eyes, ears, and feet will give more trouble than these organs create to-day. We read further:

"The changes that Dr. Hrdlicka foresees are already in progress to-day. Increases of body height have been observed all over the modern world in countries where food is plentiful.

"The narrowing of mouth and jaws is already evident. Sir Arthur Keith has examined large numbers of skulls from ancient cemeteries. The skulls of early races very seldom show, he reports, narrowed jaws and crowded teeth. As the centuries have passed mankind has become, he says, more and more 'rabbit mouthed.'

"Undoubtedly this is due to changes in human food. Foods are now softer, more easily swallowed, less gritty and tough. Less chewing is necessary. Change of the chewing muscles experts believe to be responsible not only for the narrowing of human jaws and overcrowding of teeth but for increasing refinement and beauty of feature.

"The continued effects of foods that are easy to eat are expected to be responsible also for part of the predicted trouble with the digestive system. Improved medical science is looked to, however, to care for these troubles.

"These facial changes are also expected to affect the human voice. The coarse, loud, 'bull-roaring' voice, common a few centuries ago, has largely disappeared. Dr. Hrdlicka and the others consider it partly due to the narrowing of the mouth, the nasal passages, and the jaws. Refinement and precision of language will probably be aided, also, by these changes.

"The brain, too, is becoming ever more important in human evolution. The comparatively small enlargement, which is necessary, will be met by the expanding skull. Dr. Parsons has found from comparative studies of ancient and modern English skulls that the modern skull is already bulging at the sides and the top.

"The decrease in chewing and the increased demand of the brain for blood may have something to do with mankind's growing baldness, which the experts predict also for future man. More blood has been taken for the inside of the head. Thus the hair cells get less, perhaps, than they did 10,000 years ago. Another biologist, Dr. Riddle of the Carnegie Institution, suggested that perhaps man can effect some of these changes purposely, forging a new humanity which shall be just what humanity desires instead of what nature deals out to it. Dr. Riddle's suggested way of doing this is through gland chemicals and similar materials."

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

WHY PASSENGERS DON'T PAY

THAT THE PASSENGER BUSINESS of the railways has always been relatively unprofitable is taken for granted, and we have also been often told that this business is becoming more so now than ever before. Two questions are raised by *The Railway Age*. The first is why, under these conditions, have the railroads "recently increased the speed and otherwise improved the service of their through-passenger trains"? It does not take the editor long to answer this, stating briefly that the railroads "incur their losses on their local short-haul business, while the through trains, because of the larger number of passengers carried, usually make comparatively good earnings, and they are influenced by competition to improve the part of the service, the direct operating expenses of rendering which are exceeded by the earnings from it."

The other question has to do with the geography of the unprofitable passenger. Why is passenger traffic so much more unprofitable in one section of the country than in another? Using recent Interstate Commerce Commission figures, *The Railway Age* first points out that while it is impossible to divide with absolute accuracy the expense of carrying freight and that of carrying passengers, the Commission has set up a formula for dividing operating expenses that it considers satisfactory. Using this method of dividing expenses the Commission shows that in 1928 the Western roads showed a net loss of $11,337,186 in operating their passenger-train service; whereas the Southern roads showed an almost exact balance between passenger earnings and passenger-operating expenses, and the Eastern roads were actually able to show net earnings of $114,414,000 from passenger service.

Taking all the Class I roads together, the earnings from passenger-train service in 1908 were $1,270,464,706, and the subtraction of operating expenses of $1,167,823,870 leaves net passenger earnings of $102,640,836. In other words, "The ratio of passenger-train expenses to passenger-train earnings was 91.69 per cent." When we turn to the freight side, we find that the operating revenues derived from this service amounted to $4,816,618,634, while the operating expenses were $3,254,038,603, or 67.38 per cent. of total freight earnings. This means, of course, that most roads must rely on net freight earnings to make any real money, in the South the entire investment returns coming from freight earnings, while in the Western territory freight earnings had "also to bear the operating deficit incurred in rendering passenger-train service."

The Railway Age points out that in the entire Eastern district, in 1928, "passenger-train expenses consumed 82.24 per cent. of passenger revenues, while freight-train expenses consumed 70.57 per cent. of freight revenues." In the Southern district there are two regions, Pocahontas and Southern—

> The Pocahontas lines, which are large coal-carriers, operated their passenger service at a loss, while the other railways in the South as a whole, made some net earnings from it. In the entire Southern district freight expenses consumed 66.75 per cent. of freight earnings, while passenger-train expenses consumed just about 100 per cent. of passenger earnings.
>
> The Western district is divided into three regions—Northwestern, Central Western, and Southwestern. The Northwestern roads incurred a net operating loss of almost $15,000,000 on their passenger-train service. The Central Western roads made net earnings of over $11,000,000 on their passenger-train service. The Southwestern roads incurred a net loss of more than $7,600,000 on their passenger-train service. In the entire Western district freight-service expenses were 64 per cent. of freight earnings, while passenger-service expenses were 102.27 per cent. of passenger earnings.

The earnings from passenger-train service include not only those derived from carrying passengers, but also those derived from carrying mail and express. While in no part of the country can passenger-train service be said to be profitable as compared with freight service, the Eastern lines do get a substantial amount of net earnings from it.

The chief explanation *The Railway Age* finds for this difference in the different territories is "the widely differing densities of population, and the consequent difference in densities of passenger traffic":

> There is a minimum amount of passenger-train service that a railway must render, almost regardless of how small its passenger business may be, and if its passenger business is light the railway must incur a relatively large amount of operating expense in rendering it.
>
> In the Eastern district the railways, on the average, carry about 310,000 passengers one mile annually on each mile of road, and about seventy-five passengers per train.
>
> In the Southern district the average density per mile of road is less than 100,000 passenger miles annually, and the average number of passengers carried per train is about forty-four.
>
> The Western group of roads render as much passenger service, measured by passenger-train miles, as the Eastern group of roads, but their average density of traffic per mile is only about 80,000 passenger miles or about one-fourth as great as that of the Eastern lines, and they carry an average of only forty-five passengers per train.
>
> Since 1920 the decline in travel by rail in the densely populated East has been only about 18 per cent., while in the South it has been 32 per cent., and in the West, 40 per cent. Motor competition for passenger business has been much more effective in territories where population is sparse and highways are not congested, than in territories where population is dense and there is much highway congestion.

JAPAN'S RETURN TO A GOLD BASIS—Japan is taking the final steps which complete its return to the gold standard, and it is remarked in the press that now the last of the major Allied nations has succeeded in stabilizing its currency after the financial havoc created by the war. New York newspapers report that the Tokyo Government has just arranged with New York and London bankers for the establishment of a joint credit in the amount of $5,000,000 as part of its plans for complete financial rehabilitation. Stabilization will become effective early in January, when, according to the present plans, the embargo on gold exports in force in Japan since 1917 will be lifted. Compared with the large credits arranged by certain of the European nations when returning to a gold basis, this $5,000,000 credit is a comparatively small sum; however, continues the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> There is little reason to believe that any of this buffer will be needed to keep the yen on a sound basis during the transition period, for Japan's gold position is especially strong for two reasons: first, because the Bank of Japan's holdings of the metal and its holdings of foreign exchange at other financial centers are unusually large; second, because physical distance between Japan and other great financial centers is so great that the currency would have to be deprest far below parity before gold would be drawn out of the country.
>
> The monetary policy of Japan which the newly arranged credit makes a virtual certainty will mark the return of the last of the major Allied nations to the gold standard. England initiated the movement when in 1925 it restored the pound sterling to prewar parity. Belgium stabilized in 1926, Italy in 1927, and France in 1928.
>
> Since the yen has at no time been at a heavy discount in terms of gold, as was the case with the currencies of France, Belgium, and Italy, Japan has found it feasible to follow the lead of England in going back to full gold parity.

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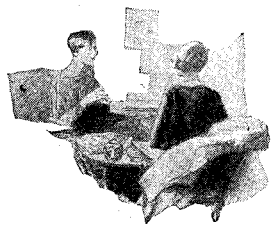

"Her friends often asked her wistfully how she managed never to lose in investments."

HARRY V. WHIPPLE, President of the Congress Bank and Trust Co., New Haven, Conn., tells how differently two women looked at investing

"IT has been my experience that women are worse than the men, once they get started gambling," said Mr. Whipple.

"Only recently," he went on, "a woman came to me who wanted to buy a certain stock which was being pushed locally. It was then selling at about $32 a share. She blandly explained to me that she wanted to make a quick turn and buy an automobile with her profits.

"The stock was highly speculative and I urged her not to go into it. She took my advice—but quite reluctantly. Some time later this stock dropped to $2 a share, and still later, became entirely worthless.

"On the other hand there is Mrs. B— whose investments I have handled for over 20 years. Mrs. B— never, in all that time, has invested without consulting me—and I, on my side, have put her only into conservative investments.

"I have never pretended to be able to work miracles. Yet by confining her investments to conservative securities she has enjoyed a comfortable competence and has built her principal to $50,000.

"She told me the other day that her friends often asked her rather wistfully how she managed never to lose in investments. They themselves lost, they told her, oftener than they won."

MRS. B—'s path to success is a way open to us all. It consists in seeking advice from a man who has knowledge of and experience in investing, and who has earned the confidence of the entire community—the banker.

Prominent bankers in hundreds of communities are giving depositors in their banks the benefit of their well-rounded knowledge of safe securities. Like Mr. Whipple, they feel a very deep responsibility toward the men and women whom they advise on investments. That is why they recommend, above everything else, safety as a first principle of sound and far-sighted investing.

Good yield, of course, they regard as important, yet always only after safety of principal has been properly judged.

The average investor can do nothing wiser than go to his own banker, or a high grade investment banker, for advice. Here he will learn how much he can reasonably expect to get, in income, without jeopardizing safety. He will learn how the principle of diversification establishes another fundamental safeguard for his money. Here, too, the average investor can expect an understanding and intelligent diagnosis of his own individual needs.

HALEY

HARRY V. WHIPPLE, *President of the Congress Bank and Trust Co., New Haven, Conn., is prominently identified with the civic as well as the business affairs of his community. He has just been elected City Treasurer of New Haven.*

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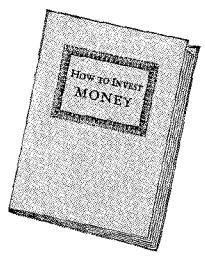

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

UNCLE SAM'S NEW I. O. U.'S

A NEW departure in Uncle Sam's borrowing habits that seems to win the approval of the financial press has just been successfully launched. It is new for our Treasury Department, tho a time-tried British Government practise. The idea is to offer Treasury bills paying no interest, at a discount, sale being made to the highest bidder, much as municipal bonds are often issued. We have not been able to do this in the past on account of a law forbidding the sale of Federal Government obligations below par. But the law was changed last June, and now the Treasury takes advantage of the change. The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* finds the new method "distinctly superior to the old." *The Wall Street Journal* considers it both scientific and flexible.

In November the Treasury announced that it would use the new method of financing to supplement—not to supersede—the sale of interest-bearing certificates to meet the Government's current obligations. So, as part of the December financing, the Government offered $100,000 of non-interest bearing ninety-day Treasury bills to be sold to the highest bidder. This, of course, was in addition to the 3⅛ per cent. nine-month certificate of indebtedness issued in December to the amount of $325,000,000.

"Highly successful," in the words of Under-Secretary of the Treasury Mills, was the first sale. The department offered $100,000,000 worth of bills in amounts of not less than $10,000, to mature on March 17, 1930. It received bids for $223,901,000 and sold the amount offered at prices ranging from 99.31 to 99.152, or an average of 99.181. These prices, according to Mr. Mills, "mean that the money is costing the Government 3¾ per cent., on the annual basis, at the lowest figure, and 3⅜ per cent. at the highest rate we are paying." The success of this issue, we are told, means that the Treasury can float securities hereafter as it needs the money, and pay the market rate of interest, not being obliged to set a definite interest rate well in advance, risking either a high rate or an undersubscription. A Treasury statement says the new bills offer distinct advantages:

Their issue can be timed to coincide almost exactly with the needs for funds as compared with the existing practise of borrowing four times a year on fixt dates through certificate offerings; they will not be sold at par with an interest rate fixt by the Treasury, but at a discount rate fixt by the subscribers through competitive bidding; their maturities can be timed to correspond closely to the actual collection of income taxes, instead of falling on the nominal date of tax payment; and, finally, the Treasury should be able to take advantage of periods of seasonal ease for short-term borrowing instead of being compelled to offer a large issue of securities during a temporary stringency.

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PLENTY OF CASH FOR STOCK-MARKET "ODD LOTS"

THAT investors have not lost faith in the future of American corporate business following the deflation in stock prices is plainly enough indicated to Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, by the heavy recent inflow of odd-lot buying orders from persons with cash to take up stock. In the last few weeks, we are told, "the financial district has been flooded with orders of this character; but the buying now is more intelligent than it was three months ago, and indeed more intelligent than it has been in the last year or two." An "odd lot," of course, is an order for less than the usual trading unit of 100 shares. As Mr. Garrett pursues the subject in the New York *Evening Post:*

The rush to buy stock in small lots resembles in some respects the recent scramble to sell in large blocks. What is the full significance of the present demand by investors for five, ten, or fifteen shares nobody can say with certainty. At least this much is true. It is an undisputed testimonial to the great volume of funds still held by persons in moderate means at a time when it had seemed that nobody had anything left to put into the stock market. It is more. It is eloquent testimony to the confidence of small investors in the future of American corporations.

This cushion of small buying orders must be accepted as one of the strongest evidences of technical strength. That the entry of the small investor into the market on a cash basis at this time indicates a definite turn upward in the market is not a conclusion so easy to reach. In the financial district some good authorities look on the new movement as a pretty reliable sign of improving market conditions. But other equally shrewd judges refuse to draw any conclusions regarding the long trend.

It is not necessary for the time to go beyond the observation impressed on everybody by the inpouring volume of small buying orders that the recuperative powers of the country exceed all calculations.

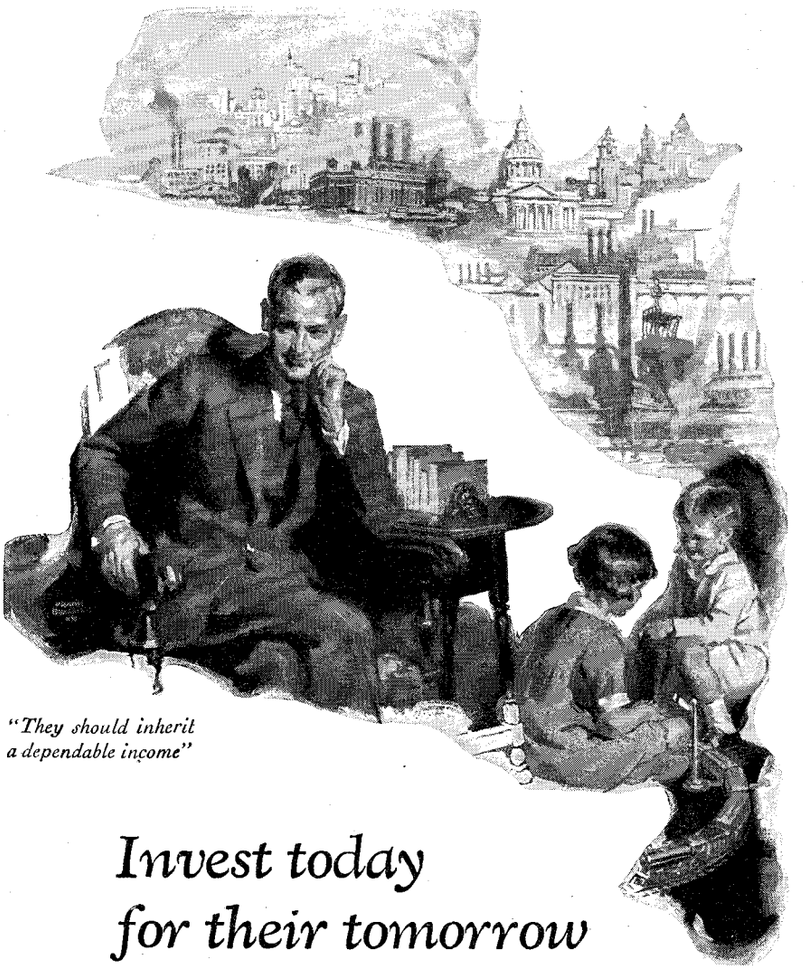
A very few weeks ago "the stock-market decline was viewed by many as a calamity from which the rich and certain of the poor could not hope to recover for years to come." That within a month from the time when the new record lows of the 1929 panic were set "the financial district should witness an unprecedented demand for stock by small buyers was the last prediction ventured by anybody." Yet, concludes Mr. Garrett, "that is the fact":

Its full significance we must await future developments to judge. Perhaps it has no underlying meaning beyond what it shows of the recuperative powers of a growing country.

You May Fire When Ready, Gridley.—SHIP'S COOK (to new helper)—"Ever been on a ship before?"

HELPER—"Sure. I was a gunner in the Navy."

COOK—"Well, start right in and shell the peas."—*Montreal Star.*



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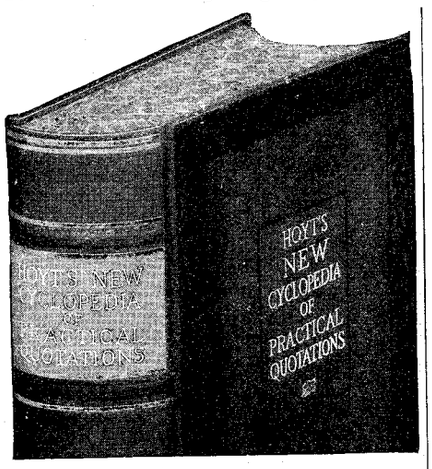

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 11.—Chinese Nationalist troops check the rebels' effort to capture Canton, capital of Kwangtung province.

December 12.—British military occupation of the Rhineland ends with the hauling down of the Union Jack in Wiesbaden.

The British Labor Government's plan for reorganization of the coal industry, as officially announced, provides for regulation of output and of prices for coordinated coal marketing, for a seven-and-a-half-hour working day in the coal fields, and for the creation of a national government board for the coal industry, to which all disputes may be referred.

December 13.—The various rebel armies are reported to have abandoned their offensive against Nanking, and reports from Hankow, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Wuseh and Soochow say that business is returning to normal.

Delegates of nineteen countries, including the United States, meeting in Paris under the auspices of the League of Nations, agree to a pact for the elimination of several hundred foreign trade prohibitions and restrictions.

The ninth trainload of Mennonite and other emigrants passes through Latvia on the way from Russia to Germany, all the emigrants telling stories of hardship and persecution under Soviet rule.

December 14.—Chancellor Mueller's coalition Cabinet receives a vote of confidence from the Reichstag when it approves an emergency loan of $100,000,000, and agrees to reform of the Government's financial program.

December 15.—An international train bearing foreign consuls sent out from Harbin to investigate the situation of the foreign residents of northwestern Manchuria is halted at Mendukei, on account of the reported advance of Russian forces.

Major Tadeo Larre-Borges, of Uruguay, and Lieut. Leon Challe of France leave Seville, Spain, on a projected flight over the South Atlantic to Brazil and beyond.

December 16.—Chinese Nationalist troops are now reported to have assumed the offensive against the rebels and to have checked the advance against Nanking.

December 17.—Major Tadeo Larre-Borges and Lieut. Leon Challe succeed in making a non-stop flight across the South Atlantic, but crash in the Brazilian coastal forests near Santo Antonio. Lieutenant Challe is slightly hurt. Their flying time is reported to have been 36 hours.

DOMESTIC

December 11.—One guard and eight convicts are killed and several wounded in a desperate outbreak at Auburn prison, New York.

Joseph R. Grundy, head of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and a lobbyist for high tariff rates, is appointed to the Senate from Pennsylvania to take the seat declared vacant in the ousting of William S. Vare.

December 12. Joseph R. Grundy is sworn in as a member of the Senate from Pennsylvania.

Will H. Hays, president, and Carl E. Milliken, general secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, have been dropt from the board of directors of the Church and Drama Association, it is made known.

The House ratifies, 239 to 100, the Mellon-Berenger agreement for the payment of the French debt of $4,025,000,000 over a period of sixty-two years. The agreement has been ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies.

December 13.—The United States Government expresses its "regret" for the firing on the Canadian vessel *Shawnee* by a Coast Guard vessel on September 11. The *Shawnee* was beyond the limit provided in the Anglo-American anti-rum-smuggling treaty of 1924.

December 14.—The Senate passes, 63 to 14, the Administration's $160,000,000 income tax reduction bill.

A group of Communists demonstrating before the White House against some of the President's foreign policies are arrested, and immediately released upon the request of the President that they be "sent to their parents" and not subjected to cheap martyrdom. In New York 500 Communists stage a similar demonstration, and fourteen are arrested.

Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas, sitting at New Haven, Connecticut, rules that the Jones law does not automatically make transportation of liquor a felony, and that a confession obtained after an illegal search and seizure can not be used against the confessor.

December 16.—President Hoover signs the $160,000,000 tax-reduction bill.

The Senate ratifies the Mellon-Berenger agreement for funding the $4,025,000,000 French debt to the United States.

The Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee rules that the Alabama Democrats who bolted the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1928 will not be permitted to run for State or Federal offices in the party primaries in 1930. The list includes Senator J. Thomas Heflin.

The Japanese delegation to the five-Power naval conference to be held in London calls on President Hoover. In an interview the delegation states that Japan wants to have 70 per cent. of the auxiliary naval strength of the United States or Great Britain, without reference to category.

There's a Reason.—"I've been watching that mechanic for the last fifteen minutes. There's a man who knows his business. He didn't spill a drop of oil on the ground. He put down the hood gently, fastened it securely, and left no fingerprints on it. He wiped his hands on clean waste before opening the door, spread a clean cloth over the upholstery, meshed the gears noiselessly, and then drove slowly into the street."

"Yeah, that's his own car."—*Skelley News.*

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"Why Was I Fired?"

"I've worked my head off for them people!" exclaimed Jones to his wife. "Yet the very minute business gets slack, out I go!"

"AND THIS IS THE SECOND JOB YOU'VE LOST, DEAR," answered his wife sorrowfully. "We're surely up against hard luck."

A few hours before this conversation, Jones was himself the subject of a conversation between the business manager and his assistant.

"I don't like to let Jones go," the manager said. "Married man with a wife to support. But I simply must. He's willing enough and faithful, too. *But his English! You know how he talks, Bill.* Maybe he didn't go to school long enough—but if that's the case why doesn't he try to improve himself. After hearing him talk to customers and hearing him dictate letters I can understand why his sales record stands still. He's not a very big asset to the house and it would never do to advance him."

Don't Be a Job Hunter

And so, Jones, because he was careless in his use of English, like many another man and woman before him, not only fails to advance, but is ACTUALLY REDUCED TO A JOB-HUNTING STATE—a condition he might not have reached if he had spent a few minutes of his spare time every day in improving his speech by a little study.

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

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Good-Night!—Epitaph for a dead cat in a laneway? Sans purr, but not sans reproche.—*Dublin Opinion.*

As You Were!—"It says here that girls are to be truly feminine this year."

"Oh, why can't they leave us alone, and let us be natural?"—*London Opinion.*

No Rest for the Wicked.—DISAPPOINTED CONVICT (back on the rock pile after several years)—"T'ain't altered a bit, 'as it? I thought after all these years they'd have introduced some labor-saving devices."—*London Opinion.*

Clinging Vine.—"My wife looks well after me. I assure you that she takes off my boots for me in the evening."

"What! When you come from the club?"

"No, when I want to go there."—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Bigger They Are the Kinder We Feel.—"Lions are friendly if you treat them well."—*Sunday Dispatch heading.*

Personally we have always resisted, in a humane manner, our impulse to enter their cages and kick them around.—*Dublin Opinion.*

Tip to the Weary.—A big employer thinks his men work better if they have rest pauses at different periods of the day. Exhaustive and painful researches also show that in every group there are some who would rest better if they did some work first.—*Detroit News.*

When History Was Young.—TEACHER—"Willie, do you mean to say that you can't name all the Presidents we have had? When I was your age I could name them all."

WILLIE—"Yes, but there were only three or four then."—*Boston Globe.*

Call the Censor.—"Mother, can I keep a diary?"

"Certainly, darling."

"But can I keep this perfectly dizzy one I found downstairs in your desk?"—*London Opinion.*

Charge It Up to Friction.—"Now, Charles," said the teacher, "if your father can do a piece of work in one hour and your mother can do it in one hour, how long would it take both of them to do it?"

"Three hours," answered Charles, "counting the time they would waste in arguing."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Face That Copped a Thousand Biffs.—SPARRING PARTNER—"You look annoyed this mornin', boss."

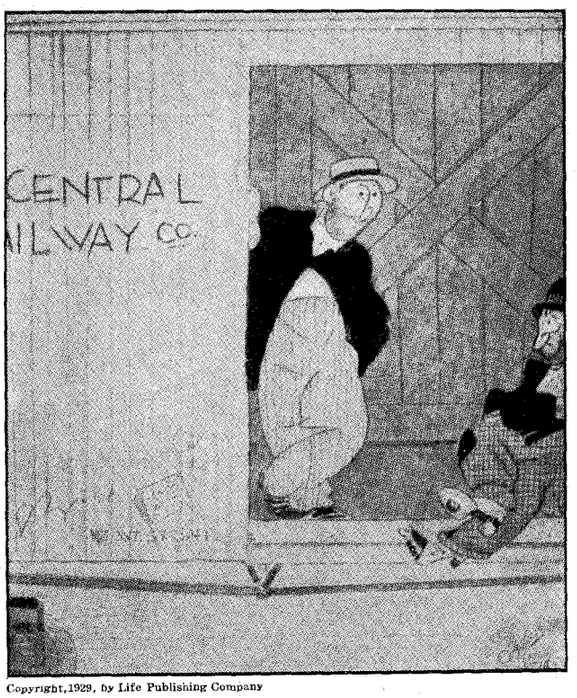
DEFEATED HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION—"Aye, an' you'd be annoyed if a bloke bashed yer face to putty for ten rounds and then sent you a present of a hand-mirror next mornin'."—*Dublin Opinion.*

Promoting the Postman.—"Why do you always address the letter-carrier as professor?"

"It's a sort of honorary title. I'm taking a course by mail."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Stalking the Yak.—"Are you wearing spectacles, old man?"

"Yes. Through cross-word puzzles I've contracted an optical defect. One eye travels vertically and the other horizontally!"—*Pink 'Un.*



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"It seems like only yesterday that I had stock in this company!"—*Life.*

Tit for Tat.—Scientist has invented an earthquake announcer that goes off like an alarm clock. There is a much more general need for an alarm clock that goes off like an earthquake.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

See America Foist.—BLACK—"So you had had a chance to see the king's palace in England, eh? What did you think of it?"

WHITE—"Well, after seeing our own movie houses, filling stations, and hot-dog stands, it isn't very impressive."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Muzzled.—"Hullo! Bought a saxophone?"

"No; I borrowed it from the man next door."

"But you can't play it."

"Neither can he while I've got it."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Entitled to Crow.—"You made a bad break in alluding to that woman as an old hen."

"How so?"

"She must be somebody. I see she has been invited to lay a corner-stone."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Burlesque Queens' Paradise—
"ISLE OF LOST HIPS"
—*Theater ad in the Baltimore Sun.*

If You Don't Like Soap and Water.—
LADIES AND GENTS DRY CLEANED
—*Sign in a New York tailor's window.*

Give It the Gas.—In a collision of autos on Sylvan Street, a Ford sedan sustained a cut on the nose and bruise on the leg but declined medical aid.—*Malden (Mass.) Evening News.*

Like His Impudence.—
Shah Forbids Foreigners
To Own Land in Peoria
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Kine Words Can Never Die.—
DAIRY CATTLE TALK
OVER WOPI TODAY
—*Bristol (Va.) paper.*

How's Your Wife?—Furrier recently from Paris repairs all kinds of furs, foxes, ladies, overcoats.—*El Universal (Mexico).*

Why Leo Left Home.—When she heard Tolstoy's "Good-by," she wanted to know where he was going to—*Memphis Press-Scimitar.*

Bright Idea.—
DEATH OF WOMAN
WHO SHOT SELF
IS HELD SUICIDE
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Awful Inferiority Complex.—Man—Turned out of his own country, no good, three years in Canada and no improvement. Desires work.—*Klamath Falls (Ore.) paper.*

The Best Kind.—
YOUNG SON BORN TO
MR. AND MRS. CARTWRIGHT
—*Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel.*

Yum-Yum!—Pour soap into earthen casserole, put bread on top, sprinkle with ¼ cup grated cheese and set in oven long enough to brown the cheese.—*Rochester American.*

Time to Retire.—
LAST SURVIVOR OF FELLOWSHIP
GUILD ENDS 160 YEARS
OF SERVICE
—*Washington Star.*

In Proud Array.—Bearing 250 persons, in addition to two bandits, the Fort Worth delegation to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce convention in El Paso was due to reach here this evening.—*Texas paper.*

We Knew They Were Nuts.—
RECORD ALMOND CROP
Six of the State's Mental Institutions
Overpopulated
—*San Francisco News.*

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